PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1988

Tutu Asks

Boycott of

Elections

Archbishop Risks

Prison for Stance

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Arcb-

bishop Desmond M. Tutu defiantly invited arrest and prosecution Sun-

day by publiely calling oo blacks and whites to boycott the nation-wide municipal elections in Octo-

the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, said he was aware of the harsb penalties.

under emergency regulations, for issuing such a call. But be accused

the government of trying to intimi-

date people into voting.
"I'm oot defying anybody." he said. "I'm obeying God."
When the government renewed the state of emergency in June, it decreed that any individual or organization within the state of the state of emergency in June, it decreed that any individual or organization within the state of the state o

ganization urging voters in boycott municipal elections would be guilty

of engaging in a "subversive activi-ty," punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

Only registered political parties are

exempt from the restriction, and none of them has advocated a boy-

In a sermon at St. George's Ca-

thedral in Cape Town, the Angli-

can archbishop said: "This choice

must be done prayerfully, but I call on the Anglicans in this diocese, 1

call on the white Anglicans, to join

the black Anglicans out to vote, I

am aware of the penalties involved

Archbishop Tutu's call appeared intended to challenge the government to follow through on its

threats to prosecute anybody, even

clergymen, who campaign for a boycott of the Oct. 26 local elec-

tions in black and white communi-

The challenge came two days af-

ter the law and order minister,

Adriaan Vlok, said that the time

had come to "clip the wings" of

church leaders who hide behind the

"Any action against them will

mask of liberation theology."

lead again to a dealening conden

nation," Mr. Vlok said. "But this is

all part of the propaganda plan against South Africa."

ister, Stoffel van der Merwe,

warned that church leaders who

urged people oot to vote should oot

See TUTU, Page 4

On July 28, the information min-

ties throughout South Africa.

by making this call."

In South Africa

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Schism Developing **Between Nations**

On Monetary Policy By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Increasingly fivergent views between European nations and Japan on the oear-term strength of the dollar are feeding speculative selling that is weaken-

The differing views are also hindering the efforts of major industriing exchange rates and reducing trade imbalances, leading econo-

Japanese investors are pouring funds inm the dollar in the belief that its strong rally over the past months could continue beyond the U.S. presidential election in November. In Europe, however, the rise in the dollar is widely perceived as temporary and undesirable. Europeans believe the dollar will fall

different perceptions of a variety of fundamental economic factors, including prospects for economic growth, bilateral trade relationships, the threat of inflation and interest-rate expectations.

The schism could widen to the point where divergent national economic policies make international cooperation all but impossible, economists said. It is already problematic to take coordinated eco-

nomic action, they added.

The difference of opinion between Japan and European nations surfaced in the past few weeks, after European central banks, led by the West German Bundesbank and joined by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, aggressively intervened in foreign-exchange markets and raised key interest rates. The action was taken to stop speculative buy-ing that has powered the rally in the

See CURRENCY, Page 9



Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu on Sunday as he urged a boycott of elections in a Cape Town sermon.

Kiosk

Lee Trounces the Opposition

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, right, at a news conference Sunday after his People's Action Party defeated a strong

opposition drive in Singapore's parliamentary elections. With

him is Goh Chok Tong, the first deputy prime minister, Page 2.

Jewish Settlers Hold a Protest

JERUSALEM (AP) - Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank demonstrated Sunday to demand government permission to shoot at Palestinian stone-throwers.
At a cabinet meeting, Prime

Minister Yitzhak Shamir denied news reports that he recommended expanding defense rules to allow civilians to fire at stone-throwers in the occupied territories, ministers said. Jewish settlers have been

demanding that both the army and settlers be allowed to fire ou Palestinians who throw stones. Soldiers now are allowed to shoot only at persons throwing firebombs. Settlers are permitted to fire back only in the case of imminent danger to their lives.

MONDAY O&A



Richard N. Gardser, a former diplomat, discusses Soviet interest in international Page 2. cooperation.

General News

France announces it is ordering four navy ships out of the Gulf.

Opponents along the border between Angola and South-West Africa are reinforcing Page 3. their troops. Jenn-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's far right, is as-sailed for a joke about crema-

Fashion

Jean-Pani Gauitier revived the codpiece and Claude Montana went for a soft line in Paris men's fashion shows. Page 5. Business/Finence

Oil prices fell below \$15 a barrel last week and further declines are expected. Page 7. mese futures trading got off to a stronger-than-expect-Page 7.

Special Report Despite domestic pressures to cut spending, four European nations are moving ahead to develop two advanced fighter

Capital Outflows Pressure Yen

By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune

TOKYO - Despite a pause Friday in the yen's swift depreciation against the U.S. dollar, surging demand among Japanese investors for dollars and other foreign currencies is likely to continue exerting strong downward pressure on the yen this week, analysts here

Sharply increased capital outflows from Japan, which were apparent in a report released Friday on Japan's current-account perforin the short term, many market observers said. The dollar closed at

Bank of Japan will raise interest quences of higher Japanese rates will be. Apart from the risk of reduced economic growth, concern among central bank officials cen-

technical criteria, some currency analysts said that once the 140 barrier was pierced there would be little to stop the yen from falling to 145 to ket analysts pointed ont.

150 to the dollar if speculative mo-

mentum in foreign-exchange mar-kets remained unchecked.

"It's a lot easier to hold the dollar firm when it's low than to resist strong upward pressure on it," said Peter J. Morgan, chief economist in Tokyo at Barclay de Zoete Wedd Ltd. "It's quite possible now that it could approach 150 or higher if the market is left to itself," he said.

Although employment data re-leased Friday io Washiogtoo dampened the dollar's recent rise, analysts in Tokyo said they expected the currency to resume its climb, mance in July, could easily weaken partiy on the basis of U.S. balance-the yea to 140 or more to the dollar of-payments figures for June due to of-payments figures for June due to be released this week. Moderate growth in employment

136.55 yen in Tokyo on Friday. last month eased fears of a new rise in U.S. interest rates. But a deteriolast month eased fears of a new rise issue oow is no longer whether the rating balance-of-payments picture, which is widely expected in rates to defend the yen but when it Japan, would suggest strong de-will do so and what the conse-mand in the U.S. economy and the mand in the U.S. economy and the need for another rate increase to discourage borrowing and thus attempt to control inflation.

As these expectations indicate. ters on whether a rate increase here—the market has effectively reversed global financial markets as the the beginning of this year, when threat of higher U.S. rates had last poor trade figures would have prompted a fall in the dollar's value. In currency markets, this is reflected in greater emphasis being placed on interest rates and relatively less on exchange rates, mar-

The current projections in Tokyo

are in marked contrast to the relatively slow rate at which the Deutsche mark and other European curreocies are oow depreciating against the dollar. They also contradict current economic funda-

See YEN, Page 9

Walesa Warns Against Any New Strikes

GDANSK, Poland - Lech Walesa told workers on Sunday to stop criticizing his efforts to speak with the Polish authorities, and he ers in Silesia and bus drivers and pledged to suppress any attempts to foment labor unrest.

Speaking after a Roman Catholic mass in Gdansk, where the Soli-darity trade union movement has its stronghold in the shipyards, the Solidarity leader said Poland had an opportunity to introduce political and economic changes through an accord between the government and the opposition.

doed to die etuk critics after being able to end nearly three weeks of strikes that had been called to demand the return of

the outlawed Solidarity trade union said, "and I will extinguish any and other economic and political changes. The strikes ended Friday night and Saturday when coal minport workers in a Baltic city agreed to end their stoppages.

"Poland does not need strikes," Mr. Walesa said at a rally of about 5,000 people outside St. Brygida's union, which was suppressed under Church in Gdansk. "I know that we the martial law declaration of Deoced a struggle, but it must be a struggle that does not turn against

said. "But I am not going to toy with Poland."

others that happen. Oo Wednesday, Mr. Walesa urged an end to the strikes after be held his first talks with the authorities since 1982. The interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, told him that the government was ready to consider legalizing the Solidarity

cember 1981. the strikes angered many young not reject our extended hand." "You wanted more especially workers who started their protests my adversaries, who wanted to independently of the Solidarity independendy of the Solidarity - Peace Over Poland

had given in to the authorities.

"I extinguished the strikes," he Walesa said at the rally, "and I will

not be a traitor. There must be a victory, but at a low price. One cannot make jokes or take risks."

The crowd applanded him and chanted "Solidarity, Solidarity," but showed greater cothusiasm when the Reverend Henryk Jankowski demanded that the union

"I call on the Polish government to wake up," Father Jankowski said. "I say to the Polish govern-The call by Mr. Walesa to end ment: The oation wants to talk. Do

John Tagliabue of The New York Times reported earlier from Gdansk: A fragile labor peace settled over Poland over the weekend for the first time in three weeks after striking coal miners in the South of the country and dock workers and bus drivers in the North agreed to return to work. The rest of Poland

Workers at the Manifest Lipcowy coal mine in Jastrzebie, near the Czechoslovak border, and in Szczecin, a Baltic Sea port, bowed to the urging of Mr. Walesa.

With the strikes ended, Mr. Walesa is expected to begin talks with the government on preparing for new roundtable discussions. The authorities have set no conditions on topics to be discussed or on who can take part in the talks. As he had earlier among the

Gdansk shipyard workers, Mr. Walesa met anger and resentment in Jastrzebie and accusations that the strikers were returning to work empty-handed

Andrzej Szczesniak, a striking miner at the Manifest Lipcowy mine, said Mr. Walesa met "some very sharp moments and a sharp exchange, even swearing at first,

See POLAND, Page 2

Economy Is an Edge For Bush By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON -- People could wonder why Michael S. Dukakis bothers running.
Jimmy Carter rode Gerald Ford

out of the White House with a severe recession fresh in voters minds and inflation picking up speed. Ronald Reagan then rode Mr. Carter out, months after another recession and when inflation and interest rates were raging. But this time around, Mr. Rea-

gan's heir apparent, George Bush, presides over an economy that has been free of recessions and soaring prices for the extraordinary stretch of almost six years. Things look downright screne, at least com-pared with the turbulent 1970s. People do not win elections just because of the economy, of course. But in presidential campaigns of

The U.S. presidential race is likely to be close in pivotal states. notably California. Page 3.

this century, incumbents who have

had the economy on their side have almost always won. Mervin Field, the dean of Cali-

fornia pollsters, said, "I remember my mentor, George Gallup, saying, 'There's just one irrevocable truth. If you have peace and prosperity, there is no way an incumbent administration can lose." Yet, Mr. Dukakis is running

hard, and polls show him neck-and-neck with Mr. Bush. With a new television promotion called "Bringing Prosperity Home," with allusions to a "Swiss-cheese economy," appeals to "economic patriotiam," and promises of "good jobs at good wages," Mr. Dukakis is raiding the battleground of the economy that the Republican incumbent would seem to already own. Does the governor of Massachusetts know something the precedents do not?

He surely does, but so does George Bush. They both see this as a quite different election from those of the past, with few of the usual guideposts to steer by. Old distinctions between big-spending tax-the-rich Democrats and budget-balancing, free-market Republicans have blurred. Both camps are

See ECONOMY, Page 2

For Kurds in Exodus, Sense of Loss Returns

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

CUKURCA, Turkey - They were, they said, the fortunate ones. who had come from a land at war and had survived. And their path, in flight from Iraq's elite forces, had brought them here, to a broad valley clustered with rocks and people and small cooking fires and a sense that, once more, a Kurdish minority had been crushed at the hands of a hated foc. In the last week, 70,000, and pos-

sibly many more, Iraqi Kurds have fled a major Iraqi offensive just across the high ridges of blue-gray and ocher crag that form the border with Turkey.

pack horses and children and blankets, women and guerrilla fighters from a rebellious Kurdish party led by Massoud Barzani that is fighting

cease-fire with Iran, Iraq has set out to neutralize the rebel forces, according to diplomats in Bashdad, by throwing reinforcements of men and armor and aircraft into its troubled northern region. The wounded were left besaid Mohammed Saleh

They have come with mules and

the Baghdad regime of Saddam Taking advantage of its Aug. 20

Amedi, a physician with the guerrilla forces who call themselves Pesh Merga, meaning those who on the Mahaki face death. We could not take ing processed.

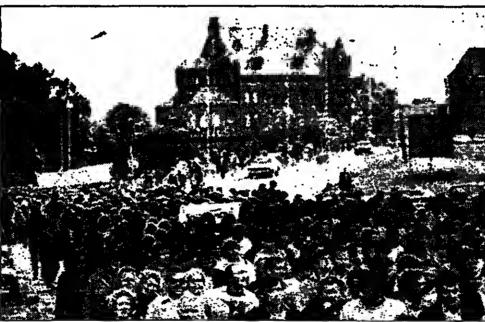
them. By now they must be dead." Like others, he arrived with ac-

counts of Iraq having used chemical weapons against the decadesold revolt of the Kurds, a fractured people spread across the Soviet Union, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syr-"I saw many people injured by

chemical weapons," the physician said. The symptoms he had detected with the use of mustard gas, Iraq

ed, he said, were skin burns, sore throats and eye irritations associat-

See KURDS, Page 4



Workers in the Baltic port of Szczezin marching Sunday after ending their strike.

Indonesia Wonders if Timber Boom Will Backfire

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune SAMARINDA, Indonesia

Throughout the day and night, the river that runs through this provincial city echoes with the sounds of huge blades cutting or shaving logs in the timber mills and plywood factories along its banks. Samarinda, in eastern Kaliman-

on the Mahakam River before be-

world's remaining equatorial for-est, the most extensive outside the Amezon River basin, is the largest exporter of tropical hardwood products. Its sales, mainly to Japan, the United States, Europe and South Kores, earned \$1.9 billion in the financial year that ended March 31, making timber the sec-ond most valuable source of fortan on the island of Borneo, is Incian exchange after oil for the cendonesia's timber capital. Trees are tral government in Jakarta. felled in the jungle upstream and floated down to holding pens here But some officials, as well con-

outweighing economic benefits. In its first survey of forest management and land use in Indonesia. the World Bank has warned that tree cover is being removed far

servationists in Indonesia and abroad, are oow questioning hectares (2.2 million acres) a year Salim, the minister of state for pop-

Indonesia, with 10 percent of the whether the timber boom that began in the 1970s should continue at a rapid pace. They also question whether damage to the environ-ment caused by deforestation is

more quickly than previously reported. It recommended measures to slow deforestation.

The bank said that the forest was being reduced by nearly 900,000

farmers; wasteful logging prac-tices; the conversion of jungle to rubber, cocos and oil palm estates; inroads by mining and other forms of development activity, and natural disasters, including fires. President Suharto and other offi-

cials told timber companies and farmers recently that the disregard of forest conservation rules was causing erosion, leaching of outrients from the soil, silting of rivers and flooding. In an interview in Jakarta, Emil

more trees were being cut down than were being planted. He ooted that the government had banned the export of logs since 1985 and had applied other regula-

ulation and environment, said that

tions to control deforestation. These measures, he said, have "encouraged replanting and selec-tive cutting by the holders of timber concessions but not at the speed that I would like to see." Critics of logging practices say that most logging companies cut

See FOREST, Page 4

As the Olympic Run-Up Begins, Seoul Shifts Into Overdrive

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service

SEOUL - It is late Sunday afternoon in the South Korean capital; for most residents, the close

of their one-day weekend.

Several hundred people have gathered to play badminton on a dusty patch of Namsan Park, one of the rare open spaces in this crowded and noisy city. With characteristic persistence, they play with imaginary nets, on imaginary courts, in a space that five or six Americans might find additional for Frisbee.

As dusk falls, dozens of shuttlecocks rise and fall in softly whirring confusion, mixing with the moths in the hot summer air. It is a rare gentle snowent in this city of hard edges, a product of a hard history, hard politics and hard-charging de-Seoul is summed up here: Pushing crowds, bluesnited company workers drinking at outdoor stalls late after work, no-nonsense market women hawking dried squid and the spicy Korean cabbage dish

known as kimchi. It is here that one can best sense the pulsating, adaptable, angry, tender, proud, industrious energies of South Korea. Seoul is where the refugees from the Communist North came 40 years ago, bringing with them a zealous attachment to the glories of profit. Here

First in a series

are the universities that attract the best South Korean students, intensely patriotic, single-minded in their studies, preparing to serve their comtrymen as they demonstrate against their govern-

Seoul is the dynamic center of power and money in a country acutely aware of its anthonitarian past and once-destitute status before it began accumulating wealth at an astonishing rate. Here, since the Americans installed the dictatorial Syngman Rhee as the first president in 1948, assassinations and columns of tanks in the streets have brought in power one general after another, to be replaced

only this year by a more modest former general elected by the people. The city is home to 10 million people, a quarter

of the South Korean population, about 10 times as many as in 1953, when the Korean War ruined the city. It is home, too, to thousands of U.S. troops, stationed here since the inconclusive end of that

From the zir one sees best the Seoul that South Korea would like the world to meet this month, when it holds the Summer Olympic Games: Gleaming skyscrapers crowding each other among jagged, violent peaks, split by the broad Han River. This is the Seoul of the economic miracle, of the 100-fold increase in exports in 25 years, of near universal literacy, of successful population con-trol. The city is a model for developing nations. From the ground, the signs of Scoul's rapid

development are more visible: Occasional caved-

in sidewalks, clouds of dost from unceasing con-

struction, a few old ladies still begoing on subway landings with babies strapped to their backs.

From above or below, the energy is palpable: other with crowbars in sectarian battle. Cattle sometimes self-defeating, occasionally self-pity-farmers displeased with beef import regulations ing always at full throttle.

The 1988 Seoul Olympics are often compared to the 1964 Tokyo Games, which provided a similar forum to display economic success. Newcomers often compare the South Koreans to their former colonial masters in Japan. People in both nations live by elaborate systems of courtesy; they bow instead of shaking hands, and they speak a hierarchically designed language that constantly rein-forces the notion that all men are not equal and that most women are decidedly less so. But a visitor to Secul expecting Japanese-style

jostle you and hug you and tell you what they There is, by New York standards, little violent crime in Seoul, but what violence there is seems to erupt passionately, irrationally, volcanically, Shaven Buddhist monks in long robes assault each

after a loss. Due process, malpractice suits and appeals to

The lear of all-encompassing violence, a repeat of the fratricidal Korean War, is never distant. Scoul, for all its oew Burger Kings and discodecorum and reserve will be very much surprised. theques, remains in some ways a frontier town on a

See KOREA, Page 4

fling cow manure at unsympathetic officials. Base-ball fans take to the field to beat up the home team

the rule of law have in the past yielded little for Koreans, who are accustomed to centuries of royal decree and decades of authoritarian fiat. Riot policemen in green fatigues or plainclothes agents carrying rolled-up, unread newspapers still patrol almost every central corner,

Koreans look you in the eye, take you by the hand, war footing. It lies just 30 miles from the North Korean border, with tank traps and reverments disguised by modern bridges and garages.

Fitfully, uncertainly, the South Koreans are growing too prosperous, too educated, too self-

Richard N. Gardner, professor of law and international organization at Columbia University, is attending a meeting in Moscow this week called by the Soviet novernment to discuss ways of strengthening the United Nations system. He was deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-national organizations under the Kennedy administration and U.S. ambassador to Italy during the Carter administration. He spoke to Barry James of the IHT staff.

Q. Is the Moscow meeting a sign that the Soviet Union is seriously interested in

impraving international cooperation? A. I don't take anything Soviet leaders say at face value. But they are encouraging the UN secretary-general as they never did before to take independent initiatives to settle world disputes. And they are now evidencing an interest in joining the international economic organizations such as the General Agreement on Tar-iffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. We have

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Past Service

SINGAPORE - Prime Minister

Lee Kuan Yew and his governing

People's Action Party maintained

their nearly unanimous lock nn Parliament in elections Saturday.

despite the strongest opposition

Sunday on the state-run televisinn

showed that the party won 80 seats

in the 81-member chamber, and the opposition would be held to the

single seat it had in the last Parlia-ment. The opposition had fielded

70 candidates, its largest ever, and

had hoped in win up to seven seats.

The governing party's popular vote appeared to slip slightly from the last elections four years ago.

down a little more than one per-

centage point, to 61.8 percent. Sev-

eral winning PAP candidates said

after the voting that they were dis-appointed they had not fared bet-

ter, and promised to work harder to

win over the opposition voters in

In Singapore, the popular vote total has been considered more sig-

nificant than the actual seats, since

the governing party has always

claimed to have the mandate of the

vast majority of the country. The party was shocked in 1984

when it won 63 percent of the vote

- 12 points down from the 1980

election — and analysts this year said that any further loss would

represent a serious political set-

back. Some analysts had set 60 per-

cent as a "benchmark" figure that the party needed to win to maintain

its credibility, and they predicted that anything less might force a

In the most hotly contested dis-

ber team from the governing party Australians Bar Changes

Workers Party slate beaded by a tralian voters rejected proposed firmer solicitor general. Francis changes in the 87-year-old consti-

Seow. The government jailed Mr. tution, Reaters reported from Can-

Analysts had given Mr. Seow a good chance of winning because of a popular backlash over his arrest. estimated 10 million ballots counted. Labor Party officials conceded that the changes had no chance of

hear his often humorous denuncia- instead of the current three years,

tions of Mr. Lee and the governing equal-weighting of all state and

party.
The party's team in Eunos won 50 percent of the vote, and Mr.

federal electorates and safeguards against central and state governments dismissing local councils.

trict, that of Euros, a three-mem-

narrowly edged out an opposition

along with other anti-government

Mr. Scow had emerged as the op-position's most articulate candi-

date, attracting huge crowds to

sweeping internal security act.

dissidents, under Singapore's his government.

major internal purge,

their districts.

Final results announced early

challenge in two decades.

Lee and Party Defeat

Strong Opposition Bid

to wait and see whether they will stop exporting revolution and seeking the collapse of capitalism. If this is a new approach, we should welcome it. O. From what you say it seems as

though the Soviets want to join capitalism, not bury it. A. Well, we have just had a meeting in Paris of an Aspen Institute group, to

MONDAY Q&A

which two Soviet representatives came for the first time. All of us were impressed by the message they brought, which is this: The Soviets have come to the conclusion that the success of peres-troika requires that the West should not have an economic crisis. They wish in enter the process of managing the world economy in a responsible way, and this means, eventually, their taking a place in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund

Seow's slate 48.2 percent, with the remaining hallors spoiled. Voters in

Singapore often spoil their ballots

as a way of registering a protest

against the governing party with-

out having to vote for the opposi-

Chaim See Tong, secretary-general of the tiny Singapore Democratic Party and the only opposi-

tion member in the last Parliament, was easily re-elected with 62 per-

cent of the vate in his working class

district, an anti-government has-

The nine-day campaign —one of the liveliest Singapore has seen in two decades — was dominated by

questions about the governing par-

ty's authoritarian style, and its

plans to introduce a new post of

executive president with veto pow-

er over how Parliament spends the

country's mounting cash reserves.

Opposition candidates criticized

the idea as a "ploy" to perpetuate the governing party's hold on pow-er in the unlikely event that it ever lost control of Parliament. They

said the job was being created to give Mr. Lee a potentially powerful

new post after his retirement.

posal forced leaders of the govern-

ing party in recent days to back-track and reluctantly promise to

put the question to voters in a refer-endum. Last week, in an effort to

defuse the growing criticism, Mr. Lee said at a rally that he would not

run for executive president if the

Mr. Lee has said he would retire

from office sometime after this

election and turn over Singapore's

government to his handpicked

new generation" led by the first

deputy prime minister, Goh Chok

In a referendum Saturday, Aus-

to Prime Minister Bob Hawke and

With more than a quarter of an estimated 10 million ballots count-

being approved.

The proposals included a four-

year term for federal Parliament

Opposition attacks over the pro-

right now, because first they want to push ahead with their new pricing system, perestroika, autonomy for enterprises, a market economy and a convertible ruble. This will take five or 10 years. But I believe Mikhail Gorbachev sees eventual participation in these international organizations, which will of course lay down tough preconditions, as a means of reinforcing the domestie reforms he wishes to

Q. Yet, while the Soviets express in-creasing support for the United Nations, Vice President George Bush calls the or-ganization an unreal place, a place torn

A. I know George Bush. I like him and spent a fair amount of time with him when he was ambassador to the United Nations. What he is saying now is totally at odds with what he was saying then. He is saying these things at the very moment when the United Nations is beginning to

work the way every postwar American president has wanted it to work. O. How so?

A. It has helped broker the Soviet withdrawal in Afghanistan. It has helped bring about a cease-fire in the Gulf. It is likely to bring about a settlement of the war in Western Sahara. It is bringing together the Greek and Turkish Cypniots for the first serious discussion in many years. It has a fair chance of bringing about the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a settlement of the Namibia problem. And maybe it will help achieve a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The UN makes it easier for these things to happen because it gives countries a face-saving way out. Q. That may be so. But the Reagan

organization. It owes more than half a hillion in dues. So what should it be

A. The United States should start paying its arrears and exercising leadership, or the drug trade.

because our failure to pay what we owe the UN and to match Mikhail Gorbachev with constructive responses is isolating us not only from the Third World hut even from our closest allies, who are frankly fed up with our behavior in international organizations.

Ronald Reagan in a few weeks time will be making his sixth appearance be-fore the UN General Assembly. That's more than any other president. He obviously derives great political benefit at home and abroad by making such speeches. So imagine the reaction of the other 158 member nations when the United States refuses to settle its arrears - \$460 million for the regular hudget, \$70 million to pay the salaries of those courageous men wearing hlue helmets, administration is obviously hostile to the and also the money we owe those UN agencies that are going to be more important than ever if we are going to deal with problems such as the greenhouse effect or the ozone problem, or future Chernohyls

4 French Navy Ships Are Leaving the Gulf

By Youssef Ibrahim New York Times Service

PARIS — France announced Sunday it had ordered four of its navy vessels in the Gulf, including the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, to

The move hrings down the French naval force in the Gulf region to seven ships.

The announcement came two weeks after a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran came into effect, ending eight years of fighting between the two neighboring enemies.

Iran had been pressing Western countries including Britain and the United States to reduce or eliminate their naval forces in the Gulf, Iranian experts said, in order to give the regime of Ayatollah Rn-hollah Khomeini some tangible proof that the eease-fire had brought real gains for Iran.

The ayatoliah had repeatedly vowed not to end the war until a military victory was achieved against the regime of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

But in an abrupt turnabout in August, he proposed acceptance of a cease-fire with Iraq, The French defense minister,

Jean-Pierre Chevenement, said the pullout was effected in view of "new prospects for peace in the region," but he added that France had no intention of ending its presence in the Gulf. Mr. Chevenement was visiting

Knwait when the announcement was made, and French officials said be informed Kuwaiti authorities of the move beforehand. The Socialist government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard has

been careful to keep the improvement of relations between France and Iran under tight control. French officials implied that the

return to normal relations would be affected by the continued detention of hostages of any nationality in Lebanon by pro-Iranian Leba-

7 Die as Cairo Building Falls

ing was "inconceivable."

Unofficial figures put the death toll at more than 600, and observers expect the number to rise dramarically as the floodwaters recede.

safe collapsed Saturday and versial 3 percent consumption tax on nearly all goods and services. It it, killing 7 people and injuring 11.

The huilding had been ordered demolished, but the occupants had necessary and versial 3 percent consumption tax on nearly all goods and services. It is Japan's third attempt to overhaul a tax system drafted by American occupation officials shortly after World War II.

France severed ties with Iran in July 1987 and resumed them this

■ Talks Still Deadlocked Reuters and United Press Inter-

niversary on Sunday of what it regards as the start of its eight-year war with Iran, the peace talks in Geneva were deadlocked, but the United Nations mediator, Jan

Mr. Eliasson, on the 11th day of Iran-Iraq talks, said that despite "intensive" efforts be had still been unable to get the two sides to engage in face-to-face negotiations.

tant to work hard to try to get agreement on small issues in order to build confidence.

lraq, meanwhile, began commemorations on what it considers the date of the start of the war. Iraq border towns.

Japan Vote Aids Takeshita Bid

With two-thirds of the votes talelectoral results showed that the Liberal Democrats in a conservative northern state, the Fukushima Prefecture, won the governor's race and a seat in the national

parliament's upper house. The Associated Press

CAIRO — A four-story apartment building condemned as unsafe eollapsed Saturday and

The victories were a boost to the governing party's attempt to reform tax laws to include a controversial 3 percent consumption tax

national reported earlier from Gene-

Eliasson, said he planned no recess despite the mistrust on both sides.

The Swedish envoy, chosen on Thursday by the United Nations secretary-general. Javier Perez de Cuellar, to take over Gulf mediauon from him, said it was impor-

says the war began on Sept. 4, 1980, when Iran began shelling two Iraqi

Iran regards Sept. 22 as the start

TOKYO — The prime minister of Japan, Noboru Takeshita, passed a key test in his bid to overhaul the tax system when his Liberal Democratic Party scored two victories Sunday in provincial elec-

WORLD BRIEFS

Solarz Is Dubious on Burma Regime BANGKOK (Reuters) — Representative Steven J. Solarz, a U.S. congressman just back from 24 hours in Rangoon, said that "the government has completely lost the confidence of the people,"

"Their credibility is between nil and negligible," he said.

Mr. Solarz, a New York Democrat who is chairman of the House

subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, met President Maung Maung Prime Minister Tun Tin and other senior members of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party. He said that the next few days should show whether the future of Burma would be determined peacefully or through

He also met emerging leaders of the opposition such as Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's founding father, U Aung San; U Aung Gyi, a prominent dissident, and the former prime minister U Nu:

Serbians Protest Unrest in Kosovo

BELGRADE (AP) — More than 100,000 people attended rallies this weekend in four Serbian towns to protest what they described as harassment and intimidation by ethnic Albanians in the troubled south

ern Kosovo Province, official reports said.

For the first time, a rally of nearly 70,000 on Saturday at Smederevo, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Belgrade, was formally organized by the Socialist Alliance, a Communist-led mass organization. Other rallies were held in Crvenka, Kovin and Sombor.

The railies have been held in defiance of a call from the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee to refrain from taking the Kosovo

Death by Starvation Rising in Sudan

KHARTOUM (Reuters) — A senior army officer in Sudan said Sunday that scores of people were dying of hunger every day in the isolated southwestern town of Aweil, and a Khartoum newspaper reported that 8,000 people had died there but did not give a time period. Relief officials said hundreds of destitute people from several famine-hit southern districts were trekking north in search of food, to towns that had little relief to offer. They said more than 30 people a day were dying.

in one such town. Al Meiram.

The army official was quoted as saying the same number of people died of hunger in Aweil every day as were killed in northern Sudan by lloods iast month. 'The state is concerned with the North and ignores the South.' he said. Relief officials said several international aid agencies were trying to arrange reconnaissance flights over Awell to assess condi-

For the Record

A federal judge in Utah has dismissed lawsuits seeking \$3 billion from Morton Thickol Inc. that were filed by Roger Boisjoly, a former engineer with the company, Mr. Boisjoly had warned against launching the Challenger space shuttle in January 1986 but was overruled by Morton Thiokol executives.

Deng Xiaoping, 84, the senior Chinese leader, has a prostate problet and is in declining health, a source close to the family said. (UP) Pakistani officials say about 90 persons have been detained for questioning in the plane crash Aug. 17 that killed President Mohammed Zia

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece will undergo surgery in London within two weeks to have a heart valve replaced, a spokesman for Mr. Papandreou said Sunday.

Police in Nicosia mounted heavy security Sunday as officials from 95 countries began gathering for the Nonahgned Movement's three-day conference of foreign ministers.

(AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Moscow Plans to Open Vladivostok

MOSCOW (AP) — The government will soon allow foreigners into the Pacific Coast city of Vladivostok, which serves as home port for the Soviet Navy and has been closed to foreigners for decades, the government daily Izvestia reported.

"This is no accident," the newspaper said Saturday in announcing the change, "First of all, it is a result of the new political initiatives of our country." Izvestia did not say when Vladivostok would become an open city, but an international symposium on problems of the Asia-Pacific

region is to be held there later this month." TAP-Air Portugal will begin flying to Nice and Hamburg in November, the airline said. The flight to France will link Lisbon, Nice and Stuttgart every Tuesday and Friday. The airline also announced the creation of a Hamburg-Lisbon route.

l'his Week's Holidays

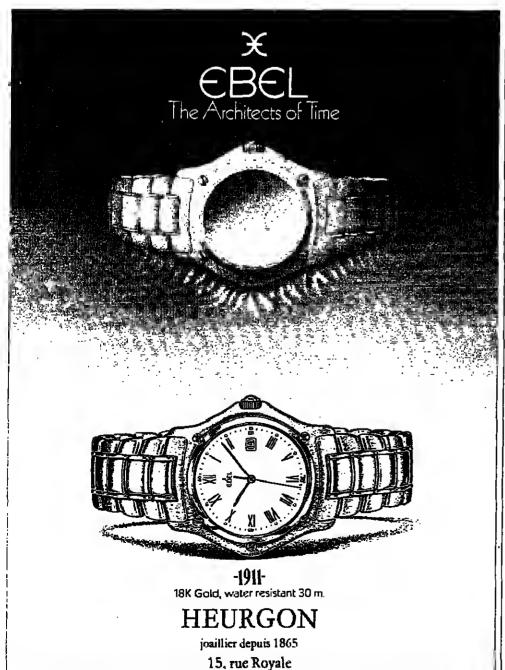
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bermuda, Canada, Luxembourg, United States. TUESDAY: Pakistan.

WEDNESDAY: Brazil Mozambique, Namibia. THURSDAY: Andorra, Liechtenstein, Malta, Rwanda. FRIDAY: Bulgaria.

SATURDAY: Belize, Bulgaria SUNDAY: Chile, Ethiopia, Pakistan,

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.



Hundreds Die as Flooding Spreads Across Bangladesh

A BOMB'S AFTERMATH — Officials in Karachi, Pakistan,

investigating after an explosion Sunday on a platform at a

crowded military railway station. Twelve people were injured.

Washington Post Service DHAKA, Bangladesh - Floodwaters spread to cover more than two-thirds of Bangladesh on Sunday, bringing fear and destruction to a people who are accustomed to

annual flooding.
Officials said that more than 33,000 square miles were covered by water that has overflowed from the country's three largest rivers and their tributaries, destroying

crops, homes and lives.

city of six million is completely under water. Water, power and other utilities are out in large sections of the city. One official said that the extent of this year's flooding was "inconceivable"

In Dhaka, more than half the

ECONOMY: For Bush, Prosperity Offers Important Edge Over Dukakis

(Continued from Page 1)

promoting neither big government nor small, but frugal government. In a race as close as this one, both rest their hopes on the votes, not of the poor nr of the rich, but of a fickle middle elass.

Mr. Dukakis's strength in keep-ing ahreast of Mr. Bush shows up in poll after poll, persuading many political experts that middle-class voters believe he offers them something the Republicans do not. They say a striking feature of 1988, setting it apart from previous election years, is middle-class anxi-

ety about the future economy that belies widespread contentment about the present. "There's a lot of data showing the public caught up with a conflict between current economic condi-

time I've seen that in nearly 50

years of measuring public opin-

The anxiety, concentrated among many of the 30.5 million families with annual incomes of \$20,000 to \$50,000, is surfacing fullowing the changes that swept don't want in lose the through the economy in recent gains they've achieved. years, like the rise of the working wnman and explosion of budget delicits. It reflects worries over the soaring costs of college tuitions and medical care, the next recession's toll on deht-laden families, the an- ahead. Dukakis believes that a mid-

Isle of Jura

SINGLE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY

The flavour of an island in a single malt.

guish of parents who try to com-bine work with rearing children, young people's difficulties in huy-ing bomes, the deterioration of the environment and the intrusion of foreign influence into a once large-ly self-contained American econo-

"If you ask Americans about their nwn personal situation — how they think they're doing you find an extraordinary level of optimism," said Karlyn Keene, a student of polling at the American Enterprise Institute. "If you ask about the country's economic future, there's an enormous amount of unease and concern. That's the dichotomy in the polls, and Dukakis is trying to respond to the con-cern about the future."

its Reagan-era prosperity - not fears of what another Republican president might do. "Insofar as there is any anxiety,"

said Rubert B. Zoellick, the Bush issues director, "it's because people "The issue is the future, not the past," said Christopher F. Edley Jr., the Dukakis issues director.

The question is which candidate

the public caught up with a conflict between current economic conditions and concern about the fuif there is, Bush officials say, the ture," Mr. Field said. "It's the first anxiety reflects fears that a Democrat might rob the middle class of

don't want to lose the tremendous

dle-class squeeze, resulting from stagnant real wages, declining international competitiveness and sluggish growth and investment, creates anxieties that voters want the next president to address." the next president to address."

By emphasizing the problems the economy may encounter in the fu-ture and playing on voter nervous-ness, the Democrats have devised a strategy that could put them in the White House, according to the best-known student of the econo-my's influence on elections. Professor Ray C. Fair at Yale.

But if that is a winning strategy, political experts say Mr. Dukakis could do more to exploit it. Mr. Bush has blunted the Dukakis message in some extent in offering free-market Republican solutions to the same anxieties, they say. He promises tax breaks in help parents pay for day care, for example, and a reduction in the capital gains tax, to 15 percent from 28 percent, which could appeal to middle class small-business owners, as well as to

Mr. Dukakis, political analysts add, may be hlunting his own mid-dle-class appeal by harping on his-

Dukakis Chides Bush on Jobless

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota

— Governor Miehael S. Dukakis
has chided Vice President George
Bush for calling an increase in the
nation's unemployment rate "irrel-

nounced Friday that the jobless rate for August was 5.6 percent, up from 5.4 percent in July, Mr. Bush called the increase "statistically almost irrelevant."

"Another 200,000 people with-out jobs," Mr. Dukakis said on Saturday. "The vice president said it was irrelevant. Those are people. Those are our fellow citizens. It's and labor.

The Dukakis opportunity in hreak the old precedents resides in an economy that has been undergoing extraordinary changes, arguably the most important of the cen-In 1970, 43 percent of all women

worked, and by the start of the 1980s, just over half had jobs. Now 57 percent — 50 million women work, making the traditional family of the father-hreadwinner and the mother-housewife a shrinking minority. The two-worker incomes now huy what the income of one did when Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis were growing up. Some statistics on family and in-

dividual well-being show gains in the course of the Reagan years, but whether Americans are significantly better off than they were as far back as the Nixon years is a matter

peak of \$30,853 last year, about \$2,000 above the level in 1980 and about the same as the \$30,820 of the previous peak in 1973. Todays families look better off, however, because they're smaller.

In response to middle-class con-cerns about the quality of life and the future economy, Mr. Dukakis has been offering a variety of pro-grams that also take account of people's apprehension about bud-get deficits. His objectives are not very different from those of the Bush cam-

paign, hut the means of meeting them are. Mr. Dukakis would rely more on the carrots and sticks of government to goad the policies along. By deciding where to spread seed money, government would in effect be picking and choosing the industries and julys of the future. Mr. Bush prefers to allow the marketplace to make those decisions.

Some Democratie political analysts think Mr. Dukakis hlurs his appeal to the middle class by dwelling on jobs when most people when want them already have them. They also believe it is a mistake to dwell on the holes in the economy when back as the Nixon years is a matter of dispute.

The government reported last week that median family income, adjusted for inflation, reached a

POLAND: Walesa Gives Warning

The Associated Press

The Labor Department an-

(Continued from Page 1) in eight hours of discussions with

the miners, Reuters reported. Solidarity organizers who traveled with Mr. Walesa later quoted him as telling the miners: "Thank labor confrontation this year. Five

how big it is."
The talks with the government will pose a major challenge for Mr. Walesa'a negotiating skills, which led in large measure to the 1980 agreements that founded Solidari-

This time we must succeed in

Church after his return from the coal fields. "Talks at the table mean compromise."

you for your fantastic struggle. I think it is a victory, but we will see how big it is."

1300r controntation line year. rave strikes in Poland from April 25 to May 10, and brief work stoppages or strike threats in 25 more works. places, constituted the worst labor unrest in the country since martial

At their high point, the latest strikes idled 14 coal mines and 9 industrial enterprises, and Interior Ministry officials said a further 39 achieving a compromise," Mr. Wa-enterprises in 14 provinces were lesa said Saturday at St. Brygida's threatened by work stoppages.

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AMERICAN

TOPICS

California Plans to Try

The California highway de-

partment plans to experiment with British-style road intersec-

tions, called roundabouts, in an

effort to reduce both accidents

and traffic jams, the Los Angeles

Times reports. Traffic circles are

scidom used in California, with most intersections regulated in-

Roundabouts are superficially similar to American traffic cir-

cles, but the differences are sig-

nificant. The roads feeding a Brit-

they meet the circle, permitting

several cars to enter simulta-

neously at peak traffic hours.

This spells "the difference between a smooth-running, pleasant situation and a white-knuckle

situation," says Leif Ourston, a

consulting engineer on the Cali-fornia project. The subtleties really matter."

Opponents say roundabouts are unfamiliar and intimidating. But British studies credit round-

abouts, which minimize the

chances of head-on and broadside collisions, with reducing ac-cidents by 40 to 60 percent and fatalities by as much as 85 per-

Under the 1986 amendments to

the Paperwork Reduction Act of

1980, all U.S. federal forms must

contain an estimate of "burden

bours" required to complete

them. Complying with the law,

Short Takes

stead by signals.

British Roundabouts

Herr Street High Range of the Mary Street High Range of the Mary Street High Range of the Mary Street High Range Street Mari Promise Assessment menda i W DEXT TON THE Manual is and

father 1 Alegan D Print hange

st in Kosoo DIPOT. Minder Bentan in the party Free Street - - - - (No.)

ish roundabout intersect the circle at a nearly perpendicular Bas I was also make the **発展的ないます。** (1997年) angle, forcing motorists to slow down and yield to circulating Marine Par traffic. By contrast, most existing U.S. rotaries are designed so that the roads intersect at an acute Contract of the Contract of angle, allowing motorists to merge into traffic while maintaining their speed.
In addition, feeder roads to
British roundabouts widen to
three or four lanes just before ising in Sub Attan Transaction I of home and

Khall con manager e people services A Affairs In the San Line A Salation to the Name of Street for merinan Sulary t the home and to and interest and any Being Anti- Sept.

Attacks socially \$150. to the or a divine stand bearing the Mil Mil (mythogy) wider, i.e. promp-I the time was

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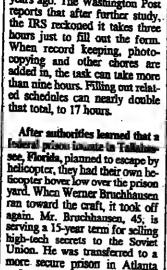
feet services of them.

Madirola

dead even."

mous shifts in the polls over very short periods, it is Mr. Bush who has dominated for most of the last

The Republican nominee has used the last month to close a 17point deficit in the polls, despite the unfavorable reception given his vice-presidential running mate, Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana.



and may be charged with at-

tempting to escape.

USAir finally got its designator code in the Official Airline Guide changed from "AL," which was short for its old name of Allegheny Airlines, to "US," but it took a ny Airlines, to "US," but it took a lot of bureancratic wrangling. The "US" abbreviation was already taken by the air force's Military Airlift Command, which was happy to trade "US" for "MC," for military command. But "MC" was used by Transtar. Transtar said it would trade "MC" if it could use "TS" as its code — but that had been assigned to a West African airline. signed to a West African airline with one airplane. When USAir tried to reach the African airline, it found it had gone out of business. This cleared the way for a

Three female Andeau condors released in the wild in California this month in a rehearsal for the planned release of California condors are now feeding normaly on dead rodents offered by their hidden human caretakers, and are otherwise adjusting to life

reshuffle of designator codes.



CALIFORNIA CHORES — President Ronald Reagan watered a new redwood tree, a gift from the White House press corps, at his Santa Barbara ranch as Nancy Reagan watched.

man for the Los Angeles Zoo an-nounced. The condors will remain in the cave until they are coaxed into flying and begin to seek their own food, probably in December.

Notes About People Chief Justice William H. Rehn-

quist has criticized the U.S. Senate's confirmation process, saying senators expect judgeship nominees to give instant answers to complex constitutional questions. Nominees are not computers "all primed to spew out answers when the proper botton is in a cliffside cave in the Los Padres National Forest, a spokes-

and lengthy study of the law. He was especially critical of the interrogation of Robert H. Bork, the recently rejected Supreme Court nominee. Mr. Rehnquist did not suggest how hearings President Ronald Reagan, 77,

capacity to come up with instant

answers to impromptu ques-

tions" but by his ability to make a

decision based on "real-life facts"

said in a recent speech in Long Beach, California, "When you're my age, everything brings back memories, even other memories."

Arthur Highee

So does Pennsylvania, but less so.

lican, but the oil downturn and having Senator Lloyd Bentsen of

Texas on the Democratic ticket

Texas and Florida. Florida seems

safe for Mr. Bush. The fight is for

Texas, and for the state's conserva-

tive Democrats. Mr. Dukakis, who speaks Spanish, has Hispanic vot-

ers, Mr. Bentsen and the oil econo-

Hinois, Ohio, Michigan. All are very close. Ohio seems Mr. Duka-

kis's best bet. In Illinois, the Demo-

crats could suffer from racial polar-

ization in Chicago. Michigan leans toward Mr. Dukakis, but could cas-

Middle West. A split. The region includes some of Mr. Bush's strongest states: Indiana, Nebraska and Kansas. It also includes some of

Mr. Dukakis's best bets: Iowa and

Minnesota. Wisconsin leans Dem-

ocratic. North and South Dakota,

usually Republican, could vote ci-

are Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Wyo-ming and probably Nevada Duka-

kis targets: Colorado, Montana and New Mexico. California. Perhaps the pivotal

state. Part of the fight here is a

battle of voter turnout, which pits

Democrats in the San Francisco

Bay area in the North against Rebicans in Orange County in the

Pacific Northwest. Oregon looks good for Mr. Dukakis, and Wash-

naton and Hawaii lean his way.

Alaska likely for Mr. Bush.

The Rockies, Solid for Mr. Bush

could help Mr. Dukakis.

my in his favor.

ily tilt the other way.

ua de Ked

Close Race Is Seen in Pivotal U.S. States

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts enter the decisive stage of the 1988 campaign with Mr. Bush seeking to maintain the offensive and Mr. Dukakis struggling to regain what was once a formidable lead in the race for the presidency.

On Monday, the traditional Labor Day starting mark of presidential campaigns, the two men will find themselves in one of the most fluid contests in recent memory, essentially even in the polls and in the eyes of both campaigns.

A new round of surveys, released Saturday, showed the contest very close in several large states, notably California, the most populous state and where 47 electoral votes are at

Andrew Kohut, president of the Gallup Organization, said, "If you look at all the evidence, you come to the conclusion that the race is

In a contest that has seen enor-

At a press conference Saturday,

the vice president stressed such issues as the growth in jobs during the Reagan administration and emphasized that in some areas he

Washington Paul Service
DALLAS — The pilots of the

Delta Air Lines plane that crashed on takeoff here Wednesday talked

about presidential politics, chatted

with a flight attendant and joked sarcastically about crashing ac-cording to a source who listened to the cookpit voice recorder.

Recalling the controversy over

indelicate remarks about a flight attendant made by pilots in a crash

last November and published in The Denver Post for the first time last week, the two Delta pilots and the flight engineer said they should

say something about flight atten-

have something to write about when they crashed, according to

The pilots' conversation on the

tape, aside from its colorful nature,

in the accident by investigators only if they conclude that it dis-

tracted the pilots from their duties. Federal air regulations require pilots to speak only about flight

operations from the time they push back from the gate until they are 49,000 feet (3,000 meters) high. No flight attendants are allowed

in the cockpit unless they are brief-

The the pilots on matters concern-

particularly if a jet is forced to sit to 20 or 30 minutes, as the

Delta jet did, waiting to take off.

A Delta spokesman, Bill Berry.

said Saturday that Delta had not som a transcript of Flight 1141's

coording but he said that belts pilots had a certain amount

considered an important factor



George Bush and his wife, Barbara, took a moment to play with their dog after a campaign barbecue at their bome in Washington.

would improve on the performance strengthen his campaign. These of President Rouald Reagan. But Mr. Dukakis highlighted one

of the central themes of his candidacy with a visit to Ellis Island on Saturday, where he stressed the challenge of opportunity for all. "We must oever forget," he said,

"though some would have us do so, that today the rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer, and those in the middle must work twice as hard just to stay in place." He sounded that theme after a week of moving on several fronts to

they properly conducted the opera-tion of the flight.

"As long as the business of main-

You have to remember these people were in a queue for more than 20 minutes."

The survey, published Sunday, showed Mr. Bush with a large lead in Florida and a substantial lead in Texas. Mr. Dukakis led in New Pilots of Delta Jetliner York and Illinois. Joked About Crashing

Following is a region-by-region rundown of how the election is shaping up:

moves were seen as a signal that

Mr. Dukakis, who is usually wary

of sharp changes in approach, had

come to agree with critics in his

own party who saw his campaign as stalled and insufficiently aggressive

The latest major poll on the cam-paign, a survey of roughly 300 reg-istered voters in each of five key

states conducted by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, showed Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis in a close

in its response to Mr. Bush.

contest for California.

New England. Mr. Dukakis will surely win Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Vermont leans Democratic. Maine and Connecticut are both good bets for Mr.

taining the flight is conducted,"
Mr. Berry said, "you don't totally
prevent anybody from looking at
another one and saying something. Dukakis, but they could shift. New Hampshire good for Mr. Bush. North Atlantic. Mr. Dukakis probably cannot win if he loses either New York or Pennsylvania. New York now looks Democratic.

the selection of fashion igedo düsseldorf september 11-14, 1988 The new 1989 spring/summer fashion in Dusseldorf/West Germany For detailed information please contact lgedo Dusseldorf: fax 02 11/4 39 63 45, telex 8 584 8

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Rivals in Angola Reinforcing Troops

By David B. Ottaway Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Cuba and

South Africa are continuing to reinforce their opposing armies along the border between South-West Africa and Angola, with more than 50,000 Cuban troops now stationed

in Angola, U.S. officials say,
While revising upward by at least
several thousand the U.S. estimate of Cuban troop strength in Angola. the officials denied reports on Friday that Cuba is now sending more soldiers. But they confirmed the continuing arrival of new Soviet war materiel from Cuba.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis E. Oakley, called on both nations to choose the "road of peace" and urged a quick agreement at the oext round of U.S.-mediated negotiations. They are scheduled to resume in Brazzaville, the capital of the Congo, on Wednesday, she said.

The talks were suspended Aug. 26 to allow South African, Cuban and Angolan negotiators to consult with their governments about a possible compromise over a timetable for Cuban troop withdrawal. South Africa has proposed one year, and the Cubans and Angolans

Tito Chingunji, a representative

Ferit Melen Dies: Former Leader In Turkey Was 82

The Associated Press ANKARA - Ferit Melen, 82, a former prime minister of Turkey, died of heart trouble Saturday.

Mr. Melen was finance minister from 1962 to 1965 and prime min-ister in 1972 and 1973. He was defense minister in 1971 and from 1975 to 1977.

He became prime minister after the army, which toppled the conservative government of Suleiman Demirel in 1971 in reaction to extremist kidnappings, killings and bank robberies, installed a "controlled democracy" to run Turkey. The civilian government, however, was too weak to interfere with an army crackdown that eventually resulted in martial law.

M Other deaths:

Republicans see New Jersey as Mr. Bush's best bet in the region. Harold S. Mohler, 69, former chief executive of Hershey Foods Corp., Wednesday of cardiac arrest Deep South. Mr. Bush could sweep it all, though oil problems help Mr. Dokakis in Louisiana.

in Hershey, Pennsylvania. Vasily P. Mzhavanadze, 85, who was removed as the leader of the Georgia is probably the second best bet for Mr. Dukakis. Southern and Border States. Communist Party in Soviet Georgia in 1972, the Georgian party Democrats are strong in Maryland West Virginia and Arkansas; the newspaper reported Friday. No Republicans are strong in Virginia. cause of death or date was given. Big battles are expected for Tennessee, North Carolina and Mis-

in Washington of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, said Friday that Cuba was reinforcing its positions in Cnito Chana-vale, where a major battle took place early this year, and is sending more T-55 tanks and MiG-23 air-

craft to Angola. In addition, the Angolan army is reported to be moving supplies and additional troops along the Benguela railroad into South-Central

UNITA is not bound by the cease-fire accord reached in early August among South African, Cuban and Angolan forces

■ Cuba Denies UNITA Talks Cuba has denied reports that it plans to hold talks with UNITA. Reuters reported from Havana.

A Foreign Ministry statement published Saturday in the government newspaper Granma said speculation about possible talks with the South African-backed rebel group had been "encouraged by

U.S. government spokesmen."
The statement noted that contacts between Cuban and UNITA officials had led to the Aug. 24 release of two Cuban Air Force pilots held prisoner by UNITA for 10 months. But it stressed that "these contacts were strictly limited to the procedures for the return of the liberated prisoners."





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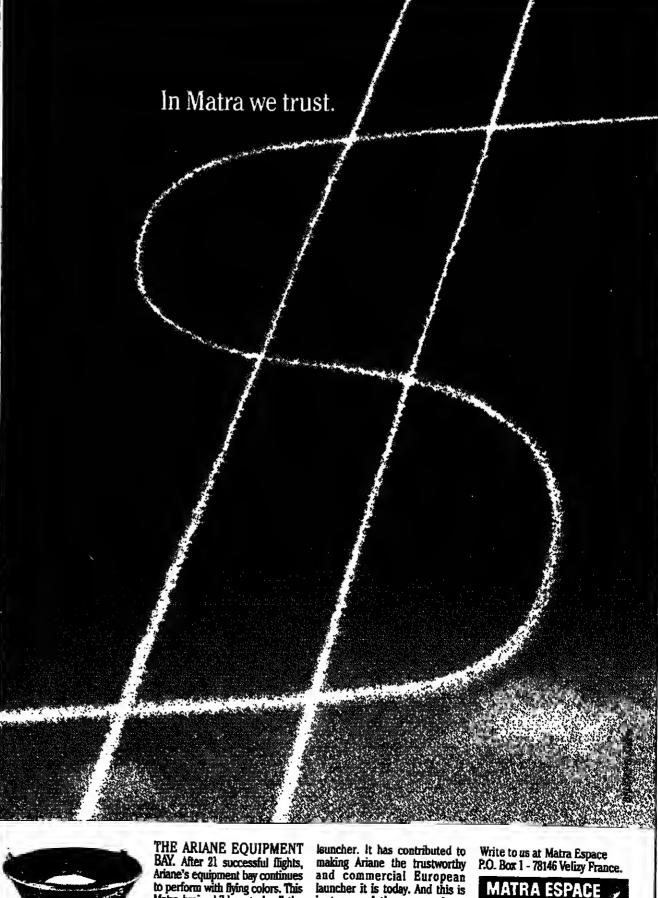
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U.S. Spy Satellite Stuck in Wrong Orbit

NEW YORK - A U.S. spy satellite launched last week is reported to be stuck circling the Earth in a flawed orbit, forcing the military to continue to rely on old systems to learn of an impending missile attack and to monitor Soviet commu-

The satellite was placed in a successful preliminary orbit. But a source close to the project, who spoke on condition of anonymity. said the satellite had not achieved (33,600 kilometers) up, when the

Titan rocket's upper stage failed to mance of classified cargoes in orbit. spacecraft unfurl a giant anterma in

The satellite reportedly remained in a sharply elliptical orbit, ranging from about 100 to 22,300 private expert on spy satellites. miles above Earth.

He also stated that there was little bope of saving the mission. Captain Ken Warren, a spokesman for Patrick Air Force Base, in to fail.

Florida, said on Saturday that a Titan 34D rocket on Friday had "successfully launched" a secret military payload into space. But he the desired orbit, 22,300 miles added that the Air Force, as a rule, made no comment on the perfor- lite is a type named Vortex. These on the ground.

Jeffrey T. Richelson, the Wash-ington-based author of "The U.S. tests, radio, telephone, radar, and Intelligence Community" and a other electronic military and diplosaid: "If they can't recover most of its capability, you could have a serious loss of coverage if other satellites already up there reach the end

"It is certainly something that West treaties on the grounds that they can't be verified."

matic communications.

Such electronic intercept satellites are believed to cost \$300 milhon to \$500 million.

of their lifetimes or otherwise begin To function correctly, a Vortextype surveillance satellite should be in a circular orbit 22,300 miles will be used by opponents of East- above the Earth. Such an orbit would keep it circling the Earth in step with the Earth's rotation, and Private experts believe the satel- thus keep it above the same point

He is not the kind of Korean

minister whom foreigners often

meet, the black-suited buman

rights activists who have led the fight for independence and democ-

racy since early in this century.

Like the brash, cotrepreneurial

founders of Hyundai and Daewoo

and Samsung, Pastor Cho is an empire-huilder, a man with big ac-

tent, attracted five followers. To-day, his 530,000 church members

are tracked by church computers

and organized into neighborhoods.

blocks and 60,000 "cells" of 10 or

In 1958, his first church, in a

complishments and big plans.

viewed many refugees said they had told him of aircraft dropping blue-painted canisters that spread a gas smelling of apples or pears. Then they felt a constriction of the throat and a stinging in the eyes. Some fugitives, the official said. had made it here, then died after reaching sanctuary. Others had more confused, sec-

KURDS:

A Sense of Loss

(Continued from Page 1)

made extensive use of internation-

ally outlawed chemical weapons

during its war with Iran, according

to a recent United Nations report,

and Kurdish spokesmen in Europe

have claimed it is being used in the troubled north of Iraq.

A Turkish official who inter-

ond-hand accounts of chemical weapons being used against neighboring villages. "The only thing we fear," said Salim Hamid, 50, who was clad in the khaki uniform of the Pesh Merga, "is poison gas."

Rumor of the use of chemical weapons was sufficient to send many Kurds fleeing.

"The people here were the population who lived close to the bor-der," said a French physician, Berder, sand a French physician, Bernard Benedetti, surveying the 20,000 Kurds, including hundreds of unarmed guerrillas, spread in the Kadisheb Valley above this border village. "When they heard there was an offensive, they fled."

The Benedetti, surveying the port is forces to seal the frontier from its side, Dr. Benedetti said, citing information from Turkish military officers.

"There are people there who want to flee and cannot," he said.

Dr. Benedetti, from the Parisbased organization Doctors of the forces crossed into Turkey briefly World and a Turkish paramedic, Mehmet Selim Tunc, said they had

Kurds waiting to be checked by police commandos near the border in Turkey after fleeing from Iraq.

found no trace of injuries inflicted by chemical warfare among the ref-

But that, the doctor said, was not an immediate concern. High above the Kadisheh camp, along a ridge line. Iraqi soldiers could be seen patrolling the frontier. On Sunday, an Iraqi Air Force belicopter brief-

ly crossed the frontier. Turkey has given the Kurds temporary sanctuary, but Iraq has now sent its forces to seal the frontier

Travelers here reported that Iraqi and fired on fugitive groups Saturday, killing at least one.

few medical supplies have arrived to combat diarrhea among the chil-

"We do not have enough medicine," said the Turkish paramedic, Mr. Tunc. "and there are so many people needing medicine." ■ Iran Involved, Iraq Says

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported earlier from Geneva: Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq says Iran had encouraged a Kurdish uprising in northern Iraq and provided the rebels with arms and other supplies as part of its "military effort" against Iraq dur-

ing the Gulf war. Mr. Aziz said in an interview on Saturday that as soon as Iran ac-cepted the Gulf War cease-fire with

Turkey has provided food, but Iraq last month, the Kurdish dissiwas doomed and decided to flee with as many supporters as they could muster into neighboring Turkey and Iran. Mr. Aziz accused the two princi-

pal Kurdish rebel leaders, Massond-Barzani and Jalal Talabani, of seeking "to create publicity" forthemselves by encouraging women and children to flee into Turkey. Ordinary Iraqi Kurds who left

the country in this manner are free

to return "any time they want," the foreign minister said. But he called Mr. Barzani and Mr. Talabani "traitors" who had

collaborated with the enemy during the Gulf War, and said "the should be hanged."

KOREA: Seoul Shifts Into Overdrive as Run-Up to the Olympics Begins

(Continued from Page 1)

confident, to accept the old ways. Hyundai and Daewoo build and sell red cars; Seoul's restless ty-coons trade with Communist China and eagerly eye the coal in North Korea. Just as Seout residents put handkerchiefs to their mouths and carry on with their lives when tear gas drifts from the campuses, so the city itself rises around and beyond the tank traps

For centuries, Koreans proudly say, they paid tribute to the emperor of China without sacrificing their independence. Today, Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

be surprised if the law is applied to

want. Mr. van der Merwe said.

them. I want to tell them now, they

has been at the forefront of a grow-

ing confrontation between church

restrictions placed against 17 major

anti-apartheid organizations and

South Africa's largest black labor

federation, the Congress of South

In his sermon on Sunday, mark-

ing the installation of the first

mixed-race Anglican dean of Cape

Town, Canon Colin Jones, Arcb-

bisbop Tutu said white and black

South Africans must show love and

respect for one another or invite a

"You cannot get security through the barrel of a gun," he

said. "nor through the draconian

and oppressive state of emergency,

bombing last week in Johannes-burg of Khoiso House, headquar-

ters of the South African Council

of Churches and other anti-apart-

This was a reference to the

oor through bomb blasts."

heid groups.

continuation of "race madness."

African Trade Unions.

For months, Archbishop Tutu

While they can say what they

they resent it when anyone attacks politics among blacks.

and state over apartheid and new al Council and negotiate constitu-

digests imports from Japan and the naked light bulb, they still offer

shimi, or raw fish, not with a delicate Japanese-style hint of horseradish and soy — which the Koreans think is pale and flavorless - but with fiery red chili paste and hunks of raw garlic, which to Japanese is unspeakably crude.

The street stalls of Scoul's teeming marketplaces have not yielded to the gleaming department stores of the middle-class neighborhoods south of the river. Doing business largest congregation in the world, late into the night under a single the Yoldo Full Gospel Church.

Pretoria is counting heavily on the success of the elections to clear

the way for planned regional elec-

tions of black representatives who

would serve on a proposed Nacon-

tional reforms for power-sharing at

John D. Battersby of The New

York Times reported earlier from

Helen Suzman, a promiocot

South African civil rights advocate,

said after a private meeting with Nelson Mandela that the impris-

oned African National Congress

leader would act as a moderating

key figure in any oegotiating pro-cess and would act as a brake on

extra-radical elements," said Mrs.

Suzman, who has long been a mem-

ber of the South African Parlia-

Mrs. Suzman, who has met Mr.

Mandela on several occasions dur- thorities said Saturday.

"I am convinced he would be a

influence if be was freed.

the central government level.

Suzman Sees Mandela

Johannesburg:

United States, always stamping tofu and dumplings, grain alcohol and cane liquor, pig heads and noodles and even, like the Chinese, dog Koreans eat Japanese-style sa-

But in a nod to the modern era, some provide Samsung television sets perched on stands above the stalls. Others sell Spam and M&Ms. which somehow find their way from U.S. Army PXs to the narrow market lanes.

Pastor Paul Yonggi Cho is a resi-dent of Seoul, born, like so many others in the capital, in a small village. Today he shepherds the

period of recuperation in the Con-

stantiaberg clinic. Dr. J. G. L. Strauss, medical su-

perintendent of Tygerberg Hospital, where Mr. Mandela was treat-

ed, said Friday that the disease

required a convalescence of "up to

Man Held for Bush Threats

The Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri -

Police arrested a man who alleged-

ly tried to carry a gun onto an

airplane and made threats against

Vice President George Bush, au-

two to three months."

so worshipers each. Pastor Cho says the rapid urban-TUTU: Archbishop Urges a Boycott of Municipal Vote ization of the nation, from threequarters rural in 1955 to about onequarter rural today, encourages conversions. Traditionally Bud-dhist and Confucian, South Korea has more than 12 million Chris-Government officials have said ing his quarter-century behind the stakes in the municipal elecoons are high, involving the credi-hility of black township councils arch without a prison guard being tians now, with fundamentalist and the future of participatory present on Friday. Mr. Mandela is churches attracting most of the under guard in a private clinic in converts in recent years. Red neon Cape Town, recovering from tubercrosses of storefront churches glow from every Seoul hilltop at night. "We had a wide-ranging discus-

Korean tenacity is everywhere in sion about all sorts of things," Mrs. Suzman said. "I found him to be Seoul. It is in the high school girls who rent desks at commercial study halls because there is no very well-informed on current room at home, and who study every She added that she did not exnight until after midnight. It is in pect the government to put Mr. Mandela back in Pollsmoor Prison the suave government bureaucrats with Berkeley and Georgetown in the near future, but she predicted doctorates who work late every that he would be allowed a lengthy night charting the nation's course.

It is in the dissident lawyer, ailed and disbarred for representing the politically unacceptable, who nonetheless speaks warmly of a prosecutor with whom he went to school, because in Seoul human relations and networks remain paramount

And it is in the businessmen who, never fully accepted in this Confucian society that views the entrepreneurial spirit as something a little unclean, have nonetheless struggled to turn Seoul into a trading capital of the world.

TOMORROW: Overcoming Ad-

FOREST: Indonesians Worry That Their Timber Boom Might Backfire

(Continued from Page 1)

easier to remove the relatively few valuable species from the jungle. 'In practice, it's difficult to tell the difference between selective cutting and clear felling," said Agus Purnomo, executive director of the Indonesian Environmental

Forum, a conservationist group. He and other conservationists are concerned about the accelerating rate of deforestation in Indonesia and the failure of official regulaoons to control it,

Forests cover about 60 percent of Indonesia, with the heaviest growth in Kalimantan, Irian Jaya, which occupies the western half of New Guinea island, the Moluccas and Sumatra.

When the meranti and other commercially valuable trees are removed, cleared areas are used as land for settlement, partly to ease overcrowding on the central island of Java, where 100 million of Indo-nesia's 175 million people live.

To reach the cleared land, setcarved out by loggers.

About half the deforestation in

Indonesia each year is caused by trees indiscriminately to make it farmers who cut and burn the jungle, the World Bank says.

Some of this settlement is uncontrolled, while some is organized by the government under a transmigranon program that has moved more than 3.5 million people from Java to sparsely populated outer islands since 1969.

All forests in Indonesia are stateowned, but substantial tracts are controlled by about 500 concession holders. Hira Jhamtani, informanon officer for the Indonesian Forestry Conservation Network, a oongovernment agency, said that the concession system had not been well managed.

Many of the concession holders. she said, are former high-ranking military officers and civilian officials who were given concessions as a reward for government service.
"Its a kind of pension fund," she

Concession holders, she said, lack the expertise or the capital to carry out logging operations, so for a share of profits they sublease tiers and miners often follow tracks their tracts to local and foreign log-

ging companies.

In the remote jungle locations,

"operating and reforestation regu-lations are rarely, if ever, checked," she said. "Various illegal operating conditions go unnoticed or are often ignored

A study by the Food and Agri-culture Organization, a United Na-tions agency, reported that logging companies found it cheaper to forfeit bond money they pay into a special account with the Ministry of Forestry than to plant and manage seedlings in difficult jungle ter-rain. The bond money is supposed to be used by the companies for reforestation.

Mr. Salim of the Population and Environment Ministry conceded that the enforcement of forestry rules was difficult in a country as big as Indonesia.

He said that if Western nations and Japan were genuinely concerned about the impact of tropical forest destruction on global weather patterns and temperature, they should agree to pay more for timber imports from the Third World so that countries like Iodonesia could reduce the volume of production while maintaining its

income.

to lend \$34 million to Indonesia to finance improvements in forestry. planning, management and conservation.

The government plans to confor water catchment and wildlifepreservation, while gradually converting the remaining two-thirds to sustained-yield tree plantations tree crop estates and agriculture, How much forest remains of Indonesia's 191 million hectares of land is in dispute. The Ministry of Forestry says there are 144 million

The bank also said that the rateof logging in concession areas was believed to be substantially above officially reported levels. Miss Jhamtani said the concessions covered 53 million hectares.

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hectares of forest; the World Bank

puts the figure to 114 millioo hect-

About 60 percent of Indonesia's timber production is from Kalimantan, and most of the country's 300 sawmills and 100 plywood factories are here.

Because of rapid deforestation. officials have said to recent months that they wanted timber companies The World Bank recently agreed to shift operations to Irian Jaya.



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Trial of Brezhnev's Son-in-Law (and Maybe an Era) Set to Start Monday MOSCOW - The defense lawyer insists that it will or should be — a straightforward corruption and bribery trial to determine whether nine men bilked the Soviet government out of millions of rubles. But many Muscovites find it hard to see Yuri M. Churchanov, the lead defendant in the case that opens Monday, as anything but an apt symbol and scapegost for the now-discredited regime presided over by his father-in-law, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

interview Friday.

sher throughout,

bride the house guilty he is to be punished for his own misdeeds." lets trained through they and hardely main and age hali a telegraphic lands and a factor of the ale create topical to be considered.

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Literature of the conmer shows?

boy fringes and brouhaha.

graved to the figure with panel

Brezhnev under Churbanov's name."

But many in Moscow still remain skeptical about whether the government of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the paper Izvestia on Friday seemed to rebuke Pravda and Soviet leader, can resist using the trial as an object lesson showing the corrosive effect of the policies and management of the 1970s and early 1980s, long since officially dubbed the "era of stagnation."

They may not want it to be a trial of the era," a Muscovite said Sunday in discussing the trial, which will be held in an open courtroom. "But it will be." Last week, an article in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda portrayed Mr. Churbanov as e man who

of the world around him. Describing Mr. Churbanov, 51, as "a man of mediocre talents, distinguished only by his outstanding opportunities and scope," Pravda added, "He had some-

It would be a mistake, he said, "to try and judge this for his own goals. He was a powerful, influential tool in the hands of people more clever than he."

other Soviet journalists for their attitude toward the Without mentioning the Churbanov case specifically, Izvestia's legal expert, Yuri Feolanov, wrote that "e sentence handed down before the trial by a journalist"

the court." To go against a torrent of public passions," be said, "is not easy even for independent judges."

could easily "influence the sentence handed down by

fawned and faked his way to the top, a small-timer
whose rise to the number-two job in the Interior
Reminding his readers of the show trials of the
whose rise to the number-two job in the Interior
1930s, public spectacles et which the accused often Ministry reflected the monetary and moral corruption confessed to their supposed crimes, he said, "In disclosing Stalinist lawlessness, we justly rebuke the press of those times which was influenced by fear. We reproach public opinion for the fact that honest people were branded criminals and enemies of the people 'a thing else - power. And Churbanov didn't just use priori, in the absence of any kind of evidence.

"Persons suspected of even the most severe crimes are But an article by a lawyer in the government news- not guilty until their guilt is established by a court."

The Prayda story had been preceded several months ago by televised interviews with prosecutors and invesngaiors, programs that included filmed footage of the stacks of rubles that prosecutors say the conspirators carned while selling their patronage power and their

To add piquancy to the case, most of the worst offenses are said to have taken place in Uzbekistan. the Central Asian republic and conton-growing center of the Soviet Union whose reputation for organized lawlessness and violence rivals that of prohibition-era

The Churbanov case, however, may provide some itiliating detail about the Brezhnev family and the headstrong and flamboyant Galina Brezhnev, in addition to revelations about her husband's business

By Felicity Barringer

It will be even harder to avoid the obvious connec-

tion if the former Soviet leader's daughter, Galina L.

Brezhnev, appears as a defense witness, as the defense

attorney, Andrei Makarov, promised in a television

Mr. Makarov said in an article in the weekly news-

paper Moscow News, "Churbanov is indicted for bribe-taking and abuse of office, and if he is found

New York Times Service

Gaultier's sans-culotte stripes and brocaded vest (left) contrasted with Montana's soft; romantic lines in Paris men's fashion shows.

Codpiece Gets a Revival In Gaudy Gaultier Show

By Suzy Menkes onal Herald Tribune

PARIS - Now that the macho shoulder line has withered away, what is the new focus of men's fashion in the French spring/sum-tion, almost entirely in linen with

weekend's star designers, puts the ter with the short mess jackets than emphasis where it hurts the male ego least. He cut out a codpiece shape from regular pants, or

PARIS FASHION

dressed his models in cowboy chaps — overtrousers cut away at the inside leg. This left a fig leaf of boxer shorts, lancy underpants or tantly stretched swim shorts.

Just in case we hadn't got the message of man as sex object, Gaultier also showed urban Tar-- zans in animal-print jeans or baggy dungarees and butchers' aprons. For the beach he had brief swimsuits in shiny black vinyl or romper suits with starfish motifs on the buttocks. His long line of tuxedos included a leotard, worn over silky pts, that made it easy to tell the ogya from the girls.

ultier also hovered around ancrogenous zone: the chest. The cowboy vest was worn over a naked torso or cut backless to show sippling muscles. Tight T-shirts

With a sidelong swipe et French Revolution fewer, Gaultier also offered the striped pants of the sausculottes (with ent-out codpieces and spotted undershorts) and vests in 18th-century brocades, which were

As always, this show was the best ntertainment in town, with the farout U.S. designer Stephen Sprouse as a ranway model, groupies run-uing wild and some sleek suits and ventive sportswear under the cow-

Claude Montana went for the waist. The sound of his shoulder pads dropping out of sight could be heard from the Arc de Triomphe to the Eiffel Tower, Montana, founding father of the coat-hanger silbouette, has gone soft.

Shoulders sloped gently away on jackets that were cropped short or palette of stone, bois de rose, terra-

cotta and chestmut, and his models had changed from raunchy to romantic, with rosy checks and tendrils of curls.

· The result was a very fine collecsalk and viscose. Pants were all wide Jean-Paul Gaultier, one of the and soft - a fine that worked betthe long fitted ones. Montana's la vorite black leather (which the designer wore himself to receive the ovation) was replaced on the runway this season with inky blue suedes delicately worked with topstitching and braiding.

The shirt was the star at Comme des Garçons, where Rei Kawakubo has a new lower-price line called Shirt, along with her Homme Plus. An over-shirt with weskit points was worn under the jacket, or a vest front came with just suspenders crossing at the back to show off more of the shirt. Pyjama stripes (or was it that Revolution again?) were used for pants and jackets. These seemed at first regular in cut, but had an extra fashion twist contrast fabrics for the sleeves or a one-button oeck fastening. The collection, from this solemn designer, had a light and contemporary touch that makes the clothes collectors' items for the fashion aware.

Cerruti's collection was best when it dealt in the quiet tailoring for which the designer is known — jackets shadowing the body closely, but never gripping it. Suits some-times came with a vest, always with wide pants, and the collection was a lesson in fabrics, using a lot of silk mixed in with linen. Colors were drawn from a Tuscan landscape— the pale blue of rain-washed sky, dusty terra-cotta pink, baked earth beige and the silver of olive groves.

Wide over-the-knee shorts, like sawed-off baggy pants, looked odd. Thierry Mugler drew clothes to the body line, but that is nothing new for this designer, who pro-duced his familiar inverted triangle silhouette — out at the shoulders, in at the waist, with dagger-sharp

ums used to burn the bodies of Jews during World War II. Mr. Le Pen's remark follows a Le Pen's statement about crematoriums was met with accusations Jewish groups for a joke about World War II crematoriums. storm of criticism that he caused a

Pun on 'Ovens' Lands Le Pen in Trouble

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service PARIS - Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the French far right, has been condemned by politicians and leaders of human rights and

Mr. Le Pen, leader of the National Front political party, made the joke, a play on words, during a speech on Friday.

centrist politician who was named socialist government, Mr. Le Pen called him 'Mr. Durafour-crema-

was excommunicated from the Ro-

man Catholic Church, a steadily

growing number of priests have de-lected from his ranks and have of-

fered their loyalty to Pope John Paul II, Vatican officials say.

The largest defection thus far be-

came known last week as Vatican

officials acknowledged that they

had reached an agreement with a

group of 20 French monks that had

abandoned the radically conserva-

tive archbishop but has been per-

mitted to continue its traditionalist

monks at the Benediction abbey in

France, signaled the Vatican's will-

followers a certain latitude. Vati-

can officials said negotiations were

under way with others, including

Fribourg Switzerland.

Archbishop Lefebvre, who is

best known for his insistence on

saying Mass in Latin, was excoun-

municated on June 30 after he con-

secrated four bishops against the pope's order. That act constituted

the first major schism in the church

in more than a century.

Although the archbishop has

been in conflict with the Vatican

over church doctrine and practices

for more than 20 years, he was not

was expelled from the church for

defying papal authority.

nished for his views. Instead, he

This compromise with the

guess to offer the archbishop's

practices under Rome's auspices.

toire." In French the word "four" means oven, and "four crematoire" is the term used for the crematori-

year ago when he said that Nazi gas chambers were just a "minor point" or "detail" of history.

Alain Juppé, secretary-general of the Rally for the Republic, the main conservative party, respond-In attacking Michel Durasour, a ed to Mr. Le Pen's play on words by saying. There are words one does not make jokes about."

Priests Who Followed Rebel Bishop

commission headed by Cardinal Paul Augustin Mayer, of West Ger-

many, was created to bring the 250

or so priests who supported the

"The commission has received

archbishop back into the church.

many inquiries and arrangements

have been made in a significant

number of cases from around the

world," the chief Varican spokes-

awaiting," he said. "When you con-

sider the relatively small number of

priests that were loyal to the arch-

of 10 or 20 or even four clerics

substantial."

bishop, then movement by groups

Many priests loyal to Archbish-

op Lefebvre have continued to

preach a brand of Catholicism at variance with church teachings on

several points. The archbishop, who has declared that the Vatican

is filled with "antichrists," rejected

many of the principles affirmed by

the Second Vatican Council, which

closed in 1965. Among those print

27 Die in Nigeria Bas Crash

The Associated Press

sons were killed Friday when a bus

collided with a truck in the north-

can state of Niger, the newspaper

Concord reported Saturday.

ld Tribun

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Introductory Offer for New

LAGOS - Twenty-seven per-

daily, ran stories Saturday with identical headlines: "Le Pen commits a second offense."

Henri Bulawko, vice president of the Council of Jewish Institution

As with last year's remark, Mr. that the rightist politician, whose party seeks to limit Arab and African immigration into France, was xenophobic and also anti-Semitic.

In the first round of the French presidential election, April 24, Mr. Le Pen received more than 14 percent of the vote.

Jean-Jack Queyranne, the So-Le Figaro, a conservative Paris cialist Party spokesman, said, "Mr. newspaper, and Liberation, a leftist Le Pen is showing what he is at

tween the pope and hishops.

the archbishop's followers to

change all their beliefs to rejoin the

church. According to senior Vati-

can officials, the monks have not

been required to renounce the arch-

bishop, and they have been permit-

"The juridical ties between Arch-

bishop Lefebvre and these priests

was so loose," a serior Vatican offi-

cial said, "that formal repudiation

is not an issue. Instead, it is a mat-

and ascertaining their acceptance

of basic matters."

man, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, said. ted to preserve their liturgy and

gradually adds up to something ter of discussing certain attitudes

"It is the sort of action we were dogma practices.

Henri Bulawko, vice president of the Council of Jewish Institutions in France and president of an organization of French Jews deported in World War IL, said, "Le Pen is carried away by his fantasies and does not besitate to insult the victims of Nazism."

SOS Racism, a Paris-based organization that fights prejudice, said, "Le Pen continues to fan the flames of anti-Semitism in our country." Mr. Durafour said, "I can see that Mr. Le Pen misses the good old Nazi times and wishes to see them begin again."

Earlier this week, Mr. Durafour called on centrists to help defeat the National Front in municipal elections next year.
In his speech Friday, at a meet-

ing of 700 supporters, Mr. Le Pen attacked Mr. Durafour for being Are Returning to Fold, Vatican Says ready to ally himself with Commu-

'Mr. Durafour-crematoire, thanks for this admission," Mr. Le

New York Times Service

ROME — In the two months since Archbishop Marcel Lefebyre was excommunicated from the Part of Archbishop I efebrate was excommunicated from the Part of Archbishop I e Later, responding to the criti-cism over his remark, Mr. Le Pen said: "Everyone can judge for himself whether it was in good taste or The agreement reached with the Benedictines of Barroux clearly indicates that the pope is not asking just an imbecile, but a burn."



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PEOPLE... THE KEY

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RESOURCES

SUMMIT

In Montraal, Province of Quebac, Canada, in a most prastigious anvironment at the Sheraton Centre and Place des Arts, on September 19 and 20 (1988), a Summit of international ecclaim will take place; marking mejor advancas in the growing international expertise in human re-

Centering on the general theme "People... Tha Key", the event will be surrounded by a series of activities including conferences, supper-conference, animated workshops, cocktails and a Gala Evening where 1200 delegates can partici-

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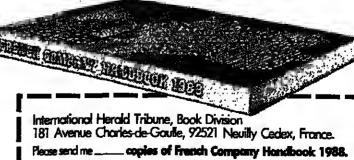
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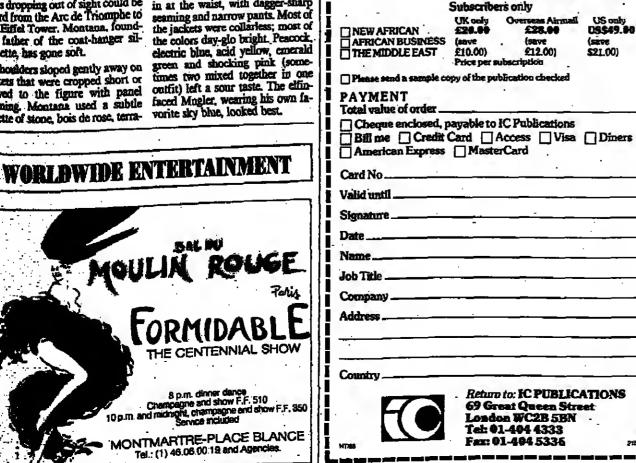
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Herald Cribune.

The Poles Have No Choice

It is not the clear triumph of Aug. 31. 1980, when Lech Walesa announced that Poland's Communist government had recognized an independent trade union.

But the Aug. 31, 1988, meeting between Mr. Walesa, the Solidarity leader, and General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the interior minister, was still a major breakthrough. That 1980 announcement was followed, 16 months later, by martial law and subsequently the hanning of Solidarity. Now, the prospects are for a more modest, but

perhaps longer lasting advance. Since the crackdown, Warsaw had been denigrating Mr. Walesa as a has-been and Solidarity as an empty shell. Yet the pres-sure of persistent strikes has compelled the Jaruzelski regime to acknowledge reality.

Whatever the public pretense, Warsaw invited Mr. Walesa to a meeting as chairman of Solidarity. Officials promised genuine con-sultations with the union, provided be could persuade striking workers to return to their jobs. That did not prove easy. But if anyone had the credibility to do so, it was the Nobel Prize-winning electrician from Gdansk.

Mr. Walesa's generation of workers has been left more tolerant of compromise by the events of the past eight years: Solidarity's emergence and challenge to Communist Party power, threats of Soviet invasion, then martial law, internment of Solidarity leaders, banning of the union, prolonged

economic crisis. Younger, more radical workers regard such pragmatism as insufficiently militant - but they are in no position to hold out alone. On the government side, too, time has taken a toll

The shattered economy, and the new policies of Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, have left the Januzelski regime no real choice but to try a Polish version of perestroika. And despite its military mindset, the regime seems finally to have acknowledged that there can be no perestroika without glasnost and democratization as well.

Repressed and sullen workers cannot deliver higher productivity, nor can they be motivated to make bureaucratic managers more accountable. Reformers need to cultivate popular support to protect themselves from the counterattacks of a threatened old guard. And support must be rallied as consumption is being squeezed. Arousing de-moralized Poles to active cooperation will

require payment in genuine democratic coin. Thus a historic juncture seems to have been reached. Further negotiations between Solidarity leaders and the Janzelski government may well prove difficult, moving to the hrink of breakdown, or even over the brink.

But at some level, the workers movement and the regime now seem to understand that they have no real choice but to press on, together, toward a more pluralist future. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sweden's Painful Mystery

Swedish politics, usually cool and serene, is gripped this year by the aftermath of a murder. On Feb. 28, 1986, Prime Minister Olof Palme was shot dead on a street in Stockholm. The murderer has never been found, and a venomous quarrel has broken out between the Social Democrats, then and now the ruling party, and the country's security forces. It has become a leading issue, perhaps the crucial one, in the national election Sweden will hold this month.

A murder mystery anywhere but to a detective novel always leaves a corrosive residue of unprovable suspicions. The damage rises with the prominence of the victim. The failure of the police to find the killer was a national embarrassment. But to recent months it has gone beyond embarrassment. Last spring a private citizen named Ebbe Carlsson persuaded the justice minister secretly to give him official support for his own investigations into the crime, circumventing the security police. Mr. Carisson was following the theory that the prime minister had been assassinated by Kurdish terrorists to the pay of Iran, because he was

trying to cut off the flow of arms to the Iranians. Mr. Carlsson did not get far be-fore his activities became public. The justice minister was forced to resign. The whole affair has been explored since then in extensive parliamentary bearings that have disclosed bottomless distrust and tension between the Social Democrats running the

government and the security police, For Swedes, the Palme affair raises serious questions about the competence of their government, Perhaps it has affected Swedish attitudes in other respects as well. Mr. Palme was walking unguarded that night because he dismissed the idea that a politician in Stockholm could be to danger. He turned out to be wrong. Americans, watching the proliferation of security forces around their own politicians, wonder whether in some cases in is not being vastly overdone. But overprotection, while not creating foolproof security, is relatively inexpensive, while too little can be costly beyond calculation. The Palme case suggests the magnitude of those costs, and the way they continue to mount,

- THE WASHINGTON POST

Jackson Is Still Waiting

The Reverend Jesse Jackson said to Atlanta that he wanted no big job to the Democratic campaign and no title. What be wanted was respect — to be accepted as a man with useful advice and as a politician capable of delivering a constituency. Apparently he is still a long way from achiev-ing these objectives. And this reflects poorly on the sensibilities and political judgment of the Dukakis team.

The latest rift between the two camps energies. According to a New York Times story (IHT, Sept. 2), the Dukakis camp asked Mr. Jackson to avoid campaigning in several states where be might alienate more voters than be would attract. There have since been denials from Mr. Jackson (whose, associates were the source of the story), Governor Dukakis and the governor's aides, who said they had merely "suggested" states where Mr. Jackson could be

more effective." without ruling out others. That sort of denial amounts to a confirmation of what seems to be an underlying campaign assumption: that Mr. Jackson, left to his own devices, could be ruinous to Mr. Dukakis's basic strategy. That strategy is designed to appeal to the economic anxieties of a largely white middle class and to recapture the "Reagan Democrats" who defected to 1980 and 1984. Mr. Dukakis has therefore emphasized harmony at the expense of controversial issues and appeals to special constituencies.

It is hard to quarrel with some of this. There are voters with whom Mr. Jackson might be counterproductive. Michigan, for example, turned up on the list of allegedly "forbidden" states, as did Alabama, Texas and New York, where Mr. Jackson stirs

residual hostility among many Jewish voters. Mr. Jackson did well in Michigan's caucuses. But the caucuses were dominated by his black supporters and may thus have exaggerated his statewide popularity. Moreover, as in other blue-collar states, the Dukakis forces plainly worry about white backlash.

So Mr. Dukakis regards Mr. Jacksou as a cannon to be pointed with precision, not left rolling on the deck. But Mr. Jackson could have been used to good effect, and this latest controversy avoided, it the Dukakis team simply had scheduled him judiciously. And as Mr. Jackson repeatedly points out, black voters cannot be taken for granted. But the real issue here is not strategy but

judgment. Mr. Jackson would like to be consulted regularly. By all accounts be has not been. Dukakis aides worry that Mr. Jackson, a relentless bargainer, would use such occasions to demand things he wants. But a snub is a snub. And for Mr. Jackson to have been told through sides, as be apparently was, where he should spend his time is a far cry from a decent diplomatic dialogue.

This is not the first snub. Mr. Jackson learned that Mr. Dukakis had chosen Senator Lloyd Bentsen as his running mate not from the Massachusetts governor but from a reporter. Mr. Dukakis's aides said be had tried to reach Mr. Jackson by phone, "same as all the other candidates." Mr. Jackson — who had won 13 primaries from Alaska to Alabama and doubled his 1984 vote total did not see himself as just another candidate.

The Democratic left, whose interests Mr. Jackson represents, may well come around to Mr. Dukakis in November. But why make things harder by treating its champion so unprofessionally?

-THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Shamir's 'Old West' Approach

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel

has taken yet another dangerous step toward outright civil war by proposing that not only Israeli soldiers but civilians be allowed to shoot Palestinians who throw rocks. Such a policy would in effect grant any Israeli the right to kill any Palestinian with impunity; all the Israeli would need do would be to assert, "He picked up a rock."

Mr. Shamir's proposed policy change came in a private cabinet session of Israel's divided government, and Lahor mem-bers of that shaky coalition are reported to have raised strenuous objections. But the question is, will there he any opposition to object after Israel's November elections, or will Mr. Shamir have a free hand to

introduce an Old West lawlessness to the

Middle East? The outlook is ominous. — The Baltimore Evening Sun.

A Limited Rapprochement

China and the Soviet Union are not about to become bosom friends. But they are doing, what they can to improve ties and reduce tension. Their concern is to improve their economies and catch up with the West.
[They] realize that bad blood between them would only benefit the United States. However, it is unlikely that China will realign itself strategically with the Soviets the way it did in the 1950s. Beijing needs help from the West to modernize; alignment with the Soviet Union would jeopardize China's efforts.

- The Straits Times (Singapore).

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OPINION

Poland: A New Cycle of Broken Promises?

P ARIS — There is neither euphoria nor despair in the Polish regime's new agreement to negotiate with its people, whom the government has openly come to call "the opposition."

Eight years to the day after signing the agreement recognizing Solidarity in 1980, the independent union's leader, Leh Walesa, wearily sat down coming to come talks. He walesa, wearily sat down

again to open talks. He is 45 now.
"I hope this will be my last strike," be said in
Warsaw, before rushing back to Gdansk to harangue and cajole angry young men in the shipyards into taking another chance on accommodation. They were not directly involved in the exhibitrat-

ing days of Solidarity's emergence. But they and everybody else now know that the regime immediately began planning to crush the union, which it did with martial law and massive arrests on Dec. 13, 1981. None of the 1980 promises was delivered. This faded rerun of the cycle of pledges looks

tedious. Yet, it is a startling reminder of bow much has happened in the Communist world in less than a decade, how much has yet to happen before it begins to surmount its impasse.
Frantic Polish Central Committee meetings led up to the 1980 agreement, conceded at last because of the threat of a general strike. The same kind of

heated arguments brought the compromise meeting last week with Mr. Walesa, officially a nonperson, except when the regime recognize a prisoner. There is still no sign of a clear leadership decision on how to proceed.

But all through the 1980-81 period, the big question was whether or not the Red army would

intervene, as it had in Hungary and Czechoslova-kia. Finally, General Wojciech Jaruzelski took over and the Polish army did the job.

Operationally, it was extraordinarily effective. Strategically, it compounded Poland's steady de-scent toto penury, debt, degradation on all fronts — economic, social, environmental and moral. It prolonged the role of those in power, but it showed

nothing but that, nothing for the country.

Now, Mikhail Gorbachev commands in Moscow, and be has proclaimed vast reform for the Soviet Union, at home and abroad. The Soviet

more clearly than ever that their power could do

By Flora Lewis

question is not whether Moscow will send troops any day, but whether disorder in Poland would provoke his ouster and a freeze on all reform. leneral Jarozelski has to find his own way out of

his dilemma, without Moscow as an excuse.

Mr. Walesa took "a tremendous risk" in agreeing to end the latest strikes without gnarantees, said Bronislaw Geremek, the keen-minded Warsaw history professor who has been a key Solidari-ty adviser since the start and has done his time jail for that too. "He has to show he can dominate the situation ... that he is as capable of launching negotiations as conflict."

But there was at least as great a risk on the overnment side in leaving Mr. Walesa empty-anded. He has been weakened and he can be destroyed. But then there would be no one willing and able to bargain for the workers, no one with a faint chance of rekindling their energies so that Poland could begin to lift itself out of the morass. Mr. Gerersek put forward a remarkably modest

three-part proposal for negotiations. The first, necessarily because it is the workers' key demand, is legalization of Solidarity, even on terms of the government's labor law adopted under martial

rule. The second is some freedom of association, of political clubs but not parties. This would be the way to relieve the union of its political role, he said. Third is an "anti-crisis pact," a social compact of "co-responsibility" to depoliticize the economy and get the country back to work

and get the country back to work.
"Poland is at a crossroads," he said, "If the regime doesn't at last take clear decisions, it will pay the price, but so will we."

That is the crux. The country as a whole is the loser in this long, episodic battle, whichever side scores points round by round. Some months ago, Mr. Walesa said that the real problem for the East is not how to reform communism but how "to get out of this abnormal system which leads to the absurd, and to turn toward normality.

The words matter less and less, even in Moscow where the most ardent pro-Gorbachev reformers now also speak of their goal as "normality."
People would be hard put to define what they mean by it, but they know what they do not mean. And they have been disappointed too many times to respond to more words.

Perhaps at last Polish leaders will recognize the help to recovery that is offered through Solidarity, and again be a pathbreaker. Do not bet on it. The capacity to stumble on toward folly has few limits.

The New York Times.

On the Outbreak of Peace and the Limits of Force

AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts - Wars that have raged for years are ending. The Reagan administration has been quick to argue that this results from its policy of strength. Actually, the peace epidemic tells much about the sharp limits the international system puts on the successful use of force.

Force pays only as a deterrent, or as a demonstration of superior power, or for very short and limited always, in guerrilla operations,
Wars drag on until the beligerents
are worn out. Critical to the success

in ending wars — to Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Western Sahara, southern Africa and the Gulf - has been the cooperation of the superpowers as well as an active role for international or regional organizations. A factor common to all the cases is exhaustion — the exhaustion of all, or of a side that cannot reach its goal and is resigned to a face-

saving agreement to cover retreat. The first case is that of Iran and Iraq Iraq, the initial aggressor, broke all the Iranian offensives but lacked the strength to reach its territorial and ideological goals. Iran contained Iraq but was bled white by its determination to pursue the war until the Iraqi regime was destroyed. Exhaustion has been the key in

southern Africa. Pretoria's increasing losses to Cuban offensives in Angola led it to reconsider its stand on Namibia. Angolan leaders calculated that the removal of South African troops and independence for Namibia would be worth the departure of their Cuban protectors.

In Alghanistan and Cambodia, invaders learned a key lesson: National liberation forces, given adequate internal and external support, can prevent an invader from controlling the countryside and can inflict losses that become unbearable and which deny victory at a tolerable price.

In Afghanistan, a Soviet triumph

By Stanley Hoffmann

would have required a far greater involvement of Soviet forces and even greater devastation at even higher costs in ioternational prestige - and perhaps a risky attack on Pakistan, an American ally. In Cambodia, a Vietnamese tri-

umph would have required an invasion of Thailand, the main base of the Cambodian guerrillas. Exhaustion often has to be engineered from the outside. Iran not only ran out of volunteers but of

externally supplied equipment; Iraq was pressured by its supporters into accepting a truce. External aid and sanctuaries have been indispensable in making the Afghan and Cambodian resistance strong enough to discourage the So-

viet Union and Vietnam. In the Western Sahara, the end of Algerian support doomed the Polisario Front in its fight with Morocco. Also decisive was the Kremlin's decision to distinguish between its principal and secondary interests use of military power. Another im-portant factor is a kind of collusion between Mikhail Gorbachev and the Reagan administration. Both seem to have discovered that the Third World is an unrewarding terrain for competition: a trap, not a prize.

abroad and to reduce its burden in

international affairs.

In effect, the Soviet Union has decided not to walk out on commit-

ments or to shed allies and clients

but to press them into settling inter-

minable or unwinnable conflicts.

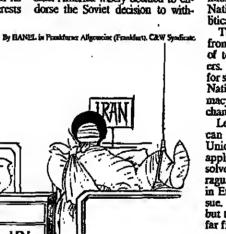
Moscow's aim is to reduce the cost

of supporting its clients and to strengthen relations with the West.

By appealing to aspirations for peace, Moscow is trying to regain influence in international affairs.

This effort entails a devaluation of its

Both Moscow and Washington had an interest in allowing neither Iran nor Iraq to win their war, while not decisively antagonizing either side. America wisely decided to endorse the Soviet decision to with-



draw its forces from Afghanistan without asking Moscow to solve the problem of a new government, as the Pakistanis demanded.

Further, America has pressed Pretoria to settle now rather than wait for a time when U.S. hostility to apartheid might be more intense. In Cambodia, the administration

is trying to shift power within the resistance from Pol Pot to the un-sinkable Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Here, U.S.-Soviet cooperation is not enough: A settlement requires a greater willingness by China to drop its support for Pol Pot. This might well happen as Chi-nese-Soviet relations improve.

Finally, the UN secretary-general and his associates have belped arrange settlements in a way that saves face for the belligerents. These efforts have been particularly evi-dent in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and the Western Sahara.

In organizing a referendum in the Western Sahara and io leading Na-mibia to independence, the United Nations will have an important pobtical role to play as well.

The United Nations is benefiting

from, and exploiting, the lowering of tension between the superpowers. It is remarkable that Moscow, for so long distrustful of the United Nations and of multilateral diplomacy, should have openly become a

champion of the organization.

Let us bope that the next American administration, the Soviet Union and the United Nations will apply the lessons of 1988 to unresolved conflicts: the wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador, the conflict in Ethiopia and the Palestinian issue. Each has special difficulties. but the positive events of 1988 are far from irrelevant.

The writer is chairman of Harvard University's Center for European Studies. He contributed this comment

The Palestinians Look Again to the Algerian Example

CONDON —After decades of besi-tation, will the Palestine Libera-tion Organization finally take the plunge and decide in Algiers this fall to form a provisional Palestinian gov-

erument-in-exile?

If so, both the time and the place would be litting. Yasser Arafat and his aides received their earliest real support, in training and logistics, from Algeria's revolutionary regime in the early 1960s. Since then, the errors, defeats and triumphs of the Algerian revolution and its leaders have often served as precedents, if not as models, for the Palestinians.

Few Western observers of the two revolutions realize how much they have interacted. Even fewer realize how hard Algerian leaders — Ahmed Ben Bella (now an exiled dissident); the late President Houari Bournédienne and the current president, Chadli Bendjedid — have helped Mr. Arafat and his cadres in el-Fatah, Mr. Arafat's core group, since they began training at Algeria's Cherchell mili-tary academy in the early 1960s.

Without stretching the parallels, there may be lessons for the Palestinians in the Algerians' successful strug-gle for independence from France. In the mid-1950s, when France

joined Israel and Britain in attacking Egypt, mistakenly anticipating Nasser's fall and an end to outside Arab aid to the Algerian guerrillas, Mr. Arafai's men began forming secret cells in the Gaza Strip. This came a few years after a tiny group of Algeri-ans led by Ben Bella and the other chiefs of the Algerian National Liberation Front, or FLN, had secretly prepared for a future campaign of terrorism and insurrection against

the French colonial regime.

Mr. Arafat believed that the Palestinians had to observe the Algerian operation carefully and build a similar clandestine organization, at first ontside the ranks of the early PLO created by the Arab states in 1963. That PLO, unrealistically, tried to mobilize a conventional PalestinBy John K. Cooley

ian army for a conventional war. But the Algerians had learned the danger of frontal confrontation: The disastrous clashes between battalion-sized "conventional" FLN forces and French army units in the Algerian mountains proved that only a combi-

After the Algerian guerrillas proclaimed a government-in-exile, their fortunes improved.

nation of rural guerrilla tactics and urban terrorism could succeed.

Both the FLN and PLO leaderships gradually split into "internal"
and "external" (exile) factions, leading to persistent quarrels and mism-derstandings within each group.

The "externals" of Algeria's FLN operated from Tunisia, Morocco,

Egypt and even Europe. Those of the PLO were based in Syria before the 1967 war, then in Jordan and Lebanon, but were driven from each. They tended to lose touch with their counterparts in the West Bank and Gaza. With unity of ranks becoming more difficult to impose, the Algerians in 1958 proclaimed the government-inexile that began the upward turn in their fortunes. Split by squabbles over doctrine and tactics — not unlike the PLO's present difficulty in finding a program for peace with Israel that all Palestinians can accept — the FLN proclaimed a Provisional Government

of the Algerian Republic. Until then, the Algerian leaders had little official international status, except as an observer group at the United Nations. One of the few influential Americans to heed their lobbying there was a young Democratic senator named John F. Kennedy, who io 1957 aroused France's wrath by calling for Algerian independence. Once the provisional government was proclaimed, everything changed; to weeks, the Arab states, the Soviet Union, China and much of the Third

World had formally recognized it.
With the complicity of de Ganlle,
who knew colonial empires were on
their way out, the Algerians proceeded to snatch political victory from the jaws of virtual military defeat. Some factions in the PLO wanted

to declare a provisional government as early as 1967, when the Arab states

were reeling from Israel's biggest vic-tory over them to date.

The problem, as Khalid al-Hassan, an Arafat koyalist, recently explained, was that the large mass of Palestinians in the refugee camps, both inside and ontside Israeli-occupied territo-ry, saw a provisional government as a step toward selling out their rights in a compromise peace agreement with Israel and the West. And Syria and some hard-line Palestinian factions opposed the idea as bitterly as they

opposed Mr. Arafat himself. Has the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza changed grassroots sentiment? People recently in the territories report that the idea of declaring an independent state still is favored over that of establishing a provisional government. The Pales-ine National Council, meeting soon

in Algiers, may opt for both.

The historical parallels, as I said, should not be overdone. France's 130-year-long occupation and colonization of Moslem Algeria had little in common with the more recent history of Israel and its troubles with the Palestinians and their Arab allies.

While the Palestinians, like the Algenians, resorted to terrorism, their successes in the diplomatic arena have been far less important, owing partly to Arab, Western and Communist-bloc mistrust and enmity.

Mr. Arafat also faces serious opposition from within the PLO to his efforts to woo Israel and the West.

Now that the Iran-Iraq war is at least suspended, Baghdad is likely to acti-vate its deadly rivalry with Damas-cus. This may lead to a struggle for control of the PLO, with each country offering a political-military base for the movement, but neither offer-ing it real freedom of action.

History repeats itself only to ap-proximate terms. Still, it may be that years later, the Algerian revolution has some lessons for the protagonists and would-be peacemakers in the Is-raeli-Palestinian drama as they approach a crucial turning point.

The writer, a London-based ABC News correspondent, has published books on the Palestinians as well as on the Algerian revolution. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

of the civil-rights movement, which enfranchised millions of blacks and belped end rigid segregation in American society. As Alexander Lamis, the can society. As Alexander Lains, the political scientist, points out in his book "The Two-Party South": "The betrayal" of the white South on civil rights—starting gradually with Hany Truman and ending momentously with Lyndon Johnson — precipitated

the death of the one-party system." ${\rm Ans.} 1.1932$ For a time, the region's Democrats recled in confusion. But in remarkably short order, they began at the state level to form a new political base on a coalition linking a solid and expanding black constituency with portion of the white electorate. Such a coalition gave one of those "New South" Democrats, Jimmy Carter of Georgia, a majority of the Southern electoral votes in 1976, But it was the

ast time the formula worked for the Democrats at the presidential level. It is not just a matter of personality or geography. The reason national Democrats have difficulty carrying the South is (as Mr. Lamis demonstrates using survey research) that Southern whites have very different views on key issues, not only from blacks to their region but from many Northern whites. On national defense and social issues, Southern whites have been far more conservative than other parts of the electorate. And on many of those

questions — from the use of force in the Gulf to prayer in schools — Mr. Dukakis is as out of step with much of Southern white opinion as Walter Mondale was when he lost every Southern state four years ago.

It is quite by design, then, that Mr.

Quayle has been insisting throughout his Southern campaign swing that the choice between Mr. Bush and Mr.

Dukakis is not just a matter of "com-petence but of ideology." Mr. Quayle is no more an ideologue than he is an intellectual, but he quickly grasped the way in which symbolism and code words can convey a message to Southern crowds. He railed here against "federal rules, federal bu-

reaucracy and federal regulations."
He was talking about what he said
was the federal day-care program endorsed by Mr. Dukakis. But the language had echoes of earlier dispute

about busing and descaregation.

Bush strategists are confident that the South, which went solidly for the vice president in March's "Super Tuesday" Republican primaries, will favor him in November, Mr. Dukakis carried only two Southern states, Texas and Florida, on Super Tuesday. But be is hoping to deny Mr. Bush another sweep. His selection of Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas is a gamble on switching that state's 27 electoral votes

to the Democratic side. Mr. Bentsen has the right creden-tials for the white South, taking positions opposite Mr. Dukakis's on key defense questions and such social is sues as prayer in schools. The Republi-cans do not challenge Mr. Bentsen's bona fides. But they use him to make the point that for the white South, three candidates are pretty much all right, and Mr. Dukakis is, as Mr. Quayle said, "the odd man out."
The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1938: Czechoslovak Crisis

1888: Papal Diplomacy PARIS - A despatch from Rome states that the Concordat between

the Czar and the Pope is now preparing. The Russian envoy has been received several times by Leo XIII, who has himself drawn up the chief clauses, which may give a large share of religious liberty to Polish and Russian Catholics.

1913: Fashion Brouhaha

NEW YORK - There is nothing immoral in the slit skirt, the diaphanous dress or any other of the present forms of woman's attire. Narrow skirts and trim figures do not mean immorality, as some insist." This statement was made by Judge Latshaw, of the Criminal Court of Kansas City, when asked for his opinion of their cause by the persons furthering the campaign against the extreme styles to women's dress. The campaign is being conducted through churches

and the social organizations

NUREMBERG - From Berchtesgaden, his retreat in the Bavarian Alps, Chancellor Hitler will come down to medieval Nuremberg, where the atmosphere will be charged with the fervor of nearly one million of his followers. That fervor may have much to do with the fate of Europe.

Some observers are convinced that the hero of the Nuremberg play will be carried away by the chants of the ouge chorus, and, entering again the realities of the Czech-German crisis, be will make a serious missiep. LA-POINTE-DE-GRAVE -Speaking here at the dedication of the

Lafayette-American Expeditionary Force monument, French Forcign Minister Georges Bonnet said: "We do not dissimulate the gravity of the Czechoslovak problem." He added: "France to any case will remain faithful to the pacts and treaties which she has concluded. She will remain faithful to the engagement she has taken.

MINTDOW

For Dukakis,

South Looks

Inhospitable

By David S. Broder

J ACKSON, Mississippi — When John F. Kennedy campaigned in the South in 1960, he had a favorite

line. Citing the names of the senators

and representatives from whatever

state he was visiting, he would ask

"Why would you send good Demo-

crats like these to Congress and turn around and vote for a Republican

Last week, as be campaigned in those same Dixie states, Senator Dan

Quayle reversed the question. "You wouldn't elect a Massachusetts liber-

al as your governor, would you?" he

asked voters. "Then why in the world

would you elect him as president?"
In fact, several of the states in which the Republican vice presiden-

tial candidate campaigned — Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia and Mississippi — have governors who were educated at elite, liberal Eastern uni-

versities and who are pursuing poli-cies almost anyone would call pro-gressive. Still, the rhetoric of the

conservative senator from Indiana

shows how the South has changed as

recent presidential election. Once a reliable Democratic bastion, its in-

creasing tendency to go Republican is perhaps the single biggest reason that party has won four of the last

five contests for the White House.
It is no coincidence that the Repub-

licans came on strong just as the na-

tional Democratic Party under Lyn-

don Johnson became the political arm

like Dick Nixon for president?

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 $m_{\mathbb{R}_{+\infty}}$ a force in national politics.

Alone among the regions, the South has cast the majority of its electoral votes for the winner of every 150

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Relation

Aerospace: Commercial Imperatives

COUNTDOWN For the Shuttle

Aug. 3, 1987 Engineers for the National Aeronautics

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and Space Administration switch on the power of the space shuttle Discovery at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the first time in more than a year, starting the long process of preparing the ship for a flight sched-uled for June 2, 1988.

Aug. 27, 1987

The first full-scale test-firing of the shuttle booster rocket in Utah is aborted less than 20 seconds before it was to begin due to a failure in the cooling system.

Aug. 30, 1987 The first redesigned shuttle booster rock-e- et is successfully tested in Utah.

Dec. 23, 1987

The failure of two critical components during the second full-scale test-firing of the redesigned booster rocket forces the delay of the first post-Challenger shuttle flight until at least August.

June 16, 1988 The fourth test-firing of the redesigned rocket is conducted successfully in Utah.

July 4,1988

Discovery is moved to the launch pad at Cape Canaveral for attachment to the booster rocket and advanced testing.

Aug. 4, 1988

NASA aborts a crucial test-firing of Dis-covery's engines a fraction of a second before ignition when computers reported a valve problem. The delay threatened to push back further the launch, now planned for late

Aug. 10, 1988

Discovery successfully fires its three engines in a 22-second launching pad test—its toughest preflight check before launch.

Aug. 18, 1988

signed solid-fuel booster rocket, riddled with 14 internonal flaws to challenge new safety features, appeared to go without inci-dent at the Utah test facility of Morton Thiokol. NASA expressed hope that Discov-ery could be launched during the last week of September.



The space shuttle Discovery.

IN THIS REPORT

German Merger

The debate in West Germany over the merger of Daimler-Benz with MBB raises the issue of

Air Safety

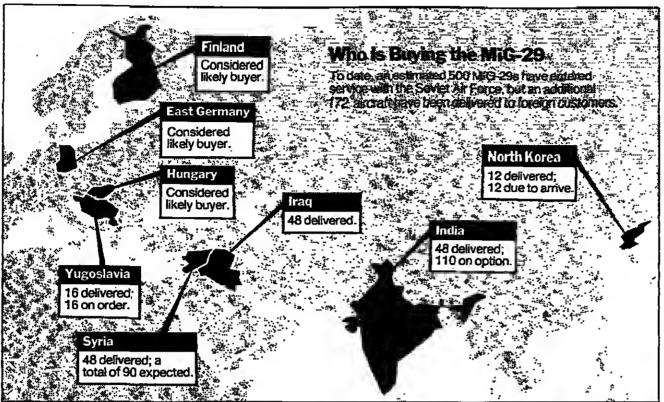
New technology could improve air safety considerably, but the industry and air traffic controllers seem unwilling to embrace new

Crew Training

The United States is launching a program aimed at training pilot crews to work more efficiently together in an effort to improve air

Leasing Aircraft

With the demand and cost for new aircraft rising rapidly, leasing has emerged as a viable way for many arrines to finance the expansion of their fleets.



Soviets Push MiG-29 Marketing

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

ESTERN intelligence agencies, aerospace executives, and aircraft buffs began lining up on Sunday at the air show in Farnborough, England, to catch a glimpse of the Soviet Union's newest showpiece, the MiG-29 air superiority fighter. The Soviets hope the display will help them win lucrative export contracts in the Third World and with their own allies.

It will be the first time they have used an international air show to sell their wares. With the MiG-29, the Soviets have launched an aggressive new marketing policy that may herald unforeseen changes in Soviet foreign

policy in coming years.

According to U.S. Defense Department studies, the first MiG-29 Fulcrums, as they are designated by NATO, entered service with the Soviet Air Force in late 1984. But already in March of that year, then Defense Minister Dimitri F. Ustinov formally offered to sell the aircraft to India during an official visit to New

Even more unusual, when the Indians

turned down the Soviet offer to purchase a half dozen Fulcrums in a downgraded "export" version, the Soviet generals came back with a better offer: 48 planes with the full avionics package, and a license to locally assemble an additional 110 planes for India's own needs and for export.

To sweeten the deal even further, the Soviets reportedly sold the planes at the rock-bottom price of \$11 million each — less than half of what the Fulcrum is fetching elsewhere, ac-cording to most Western observers. A comparable U.S. aircraft, the F-18 Hornet, is corrently selling for about \$27 million.

For most acrospace observers, the rush to market the new plane was imprecedented. In the past, the Soviets have waited as long as five years after a new fighter was operational in their own forces before showing it abroad, and thus, exposing it to U.S. intelligence. With their first international sale under their

belts, the Soviets then flew the MiG-29 to Kuopio-Rissala Air Base in Finland in July 1986 for a series of demonstration flights. Two years later, the Finns notified the U.S. government that they were formally dropping the

General Dynamics F-16 from their short list. The Finns are now expected to buy the MiG. To date, about 500 MiG-29s have entered service with the Soviet Air Force, while an additional 172 aircraft have been delivered to foreign customers. The latest customer was North Korea, which received 12 of the new

fighters over the summer and is expected to receive at least another 12 in the coming It joined India (48 delivered, 110 on option), Iraq (48 delivered), Syria (48 delivered, a total of between 90 and 150 expected), and Yugoslavia (16 delivered in early 1988, another 16 on

According to Aaron Karp, arms trade specialist of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Hungary, Finland and East Germany could be next.

This is the first time the Soviets have actually gotten involved in a sales campaign for a new military aircraft" Mr. Karp said. "Always before they either gave them away or sold them at discretionary prices."

Continued on page III

\$40 Billion Market

Europe Moves Ahead To Develop Fighters

By Robert Bailey

ONDON — Despite increasing domestic pressures to achieve economies in defense spending, four European na-tions — Britain, Italy, West Germany and France - are embarking on two ambitious military aerospace programs that far outpace their previous ventures in terms of complexity and commercial risk.

The go-ahead given by the defense ministers of Britain, Italy and West Germany in May for the development of the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) followed France's own authorization, one month earlier, for prototype production of its planned new advanced fighter aircraft, the Rafale.

The political fears about the cost risks inherent in the programs have been heightened by the strenuous efforts made by U.S. manufacturers to promote their own planned product developments against the European programs.

Beyond the lobbying lies a potential \$40 billion market for new combat aircraft in Eu-

rope during the 1990s.

The long-delayed EFA agreement, known as a memorandum of understanding, still awaits the signature of Spain, one of the declared participants in the program, to build 800 fighter aircraft. However, Madrid has also been considering an invitation to join the Rafale program from its producer Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation.

However, one immediate effect of the signing of the memorandum of understanding by its three main members has been a stifling of the concerted efforts made by the U.S. aerospace industry to persuade potential EFA members to opt for collaboration in developing McDonnell Douglas's planned Hornet 2000 fighter, a follow on to the manufacturer's F-18 combat aircraft.

The U.S. undersecretary of defense, Dennis Kloske, led efforts earlier this year to promote the planned program in which European partners were offered a 60 percent share in the development of the new fighter aimed at markets in the United States, Europe and else-

The principal argument was that the col-laboration would result in an aircraft one-third the cost of the EFA and one-half that of the

Countering this, European manufacturers declared that to accept participation in the program would mean an eventual end to Europe's own capability in design and production of advanced combat aircraft. Suspicion of U.S.

motives was voiced in many quarters.

McDonnell Douglas's offer of its F-18 as an interim aircraft to the French Navy before the naval version of the Rafale entered service was described by Serge Dassault, head of the Das-

The Europeans were suspicious of U.S. motives in urging collaboration.

sault aviation firm, as an attempt to get a "foot in the door" to halt the Rafale program by diverting funds from the latter's development

Gerrie Willox, managing director of the Eur-olighter (EFA) consortium, was equally concerned about the U.S. assault on the rationale

of the EFA program.

Just weeks before the signing of the memorandum of understanding, at a time of intense

West German debate on the cost of the EFA development, he was quoted as saying: "Uotil a decision is made, they will try everything to disrupt the process. To fully exploit all the new technologies, you need a new anframe which rules out the Hornet 2000 and Agile Falcon."

The Agile Falcon is promoted by General Dynamics as the successor to its F-16 fighter. The Netherlands, Norway, Belgium and Denmark, which have all participated in an earlier co-production program to equip their air forces with F-16s, have been invited by the U.S. government to participate in a two-year

Continued on page III

New Focus on Safety Business Stakes High

At World Air Shows

opened Sunday. The biannual event,

Both events have long histories. Farmborough began 40 years ago when its organizers, the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC), held the first show at Britain's Royal Aircraft Establishment airfield, 40 miles (64 kilometers) southwest of London. Crowds of enthusiasts will, as they did in

1948, turn out for the traditional flying dis-plays. A principal attraction this year will be the appearance for the first time at any Western show of two Soviet MiG-29 Fulcrum fight-However, with memories of the Ramstein

disaster still fresh, there is likely to be a greater focus on safety factors than ever before.

Britain's Civil Aviation Authority, which is due to take over responsibility for all air displays in Britain, including Famborough, in January, considers the overall record of safety in Britain to be "very good" in view of the big

accidents and 29 persons killed at different At Famborough stringent safeguards al-

ready apply. Every pilot taking part has to arrive before the show to be briefed and to explain to technical committees what he intends to do and demonstrate routines that may be modified or disallowed.

In spite of their professionalism neither Famborough nor Le Bourget have been immune from incident. The worse tragedy at Farnborough occurred in 1952 when 29 persons were killed by debris from an experimen-tal jet that exploded. In 1973, the Soviet Union's TU-144 supersonic airliner crashed at the Paris Air Show, killing 13 persons, 6 on the

plane and 7 on the ground.

Organizers in both Britain and France will be well aware that further adverse publicity concerning air shows could seriously damage the prospects of either event.

Farnborough, however, will have other in-terests for the estimated 50,000 business visitors who are expected to attend, for it is in many ways a giant marketing exercise. Similar to the great medieval fairs of old, the vast tented encampments of both Farnborough and Le Bourget provide an opportunity for partici-pants to show off products and expertise and joust for business.

Both shows involve multimillion-dollar efforts aimed at securing business contracts. New business is expected to generate more than \$250 billion of civil aircraft orders in the 1990s. Military attention at the show is likely to be concentrated on Third World air forces, particularly those in the Middle East and Far East, whose business is essential in keeping production lines active.

SBAC's costs in putting on Faraborough total about \$17 million. Exhibitors are charged

ONDON - More than 300,000 visitors for their floor and stand space and hospitality are expected at the eight-day Farn-borough International Air Show that of transporting equipment, aircraft, staff and of transporting equipment, aircraft, staff and their accommodation.

The non-airframe manufacturers are also

big spenders with the British electronics company Plessey, for example, expecting its show costs to approach \$1 million.

The exhibition budgets for many companies have been severely stretched, not just by the

increased costs of attending the major shows, but also by the rapid increase in recent years of other regional aviation and defense exhibi-

Every pilot has to arrive before the show to be increases in air displays in the last decade.

These increased in Britain from 100 in 1973 to 763 in 1986. Since 1976, there have been 43 explain what he intends to do.

> tions. Many are now questioning how much further they can stretch their resources to ac-commodate what appears to be a never-ending carousel of shows.

> Aerospatiale's vice president for international affairs, Gerard Hibon, has been quoted as saying: "The problem is that putting on air shows and technical exhibits has become a business in itself and this business has taken on a logic of its own that is independent of the industry it is supposed to serve."

> After the rigors of Famborough, there will be little time for participants to recover and to begin planning for the Paris Air Show, which is to be held in June 1989, and for Asian Aerospace in Singapore, which will be held six months afterward in January 1990.

Meanwhile, many other shows, particularly in the defense sector, vie for the presence of international companies seeking or doing business in the regional markets served by a particular show.

SBAC has advocated that a triennial approach be adopted for the major events with Famborough and the Paris Air Show being held on a three-year cycle with Asian Acrospace, which is now accepted as the premier event in the Far East. However, the organizers of Le Bourget, the Groupement des Industries
Françaises Aeronautiques & Spatiales, refuse
to accept this. They have seen the 12-day Paris

Continued on page VI

FARNBOROUGH

ON THE THOMSON-CSF STAND

We're Thomson-CSF. Europe's No.1 contender in the global market for advanced electronics systems for defense and civilian applications.

And it shows. Visit our various stands at Famborough - Hall Na1 in French pavilion. You'll get a preview of aerospace into the 1990s.

in the aerospace field, our com-

pany is a leading global supplier of integrated avionics and onboard aeronautics systems; groundbased and shipborne surveillance systems; and advanced weapons systems... producing a broad array of world-class solutions to meet customers' requirements.

Technology-led solutions incorporating cutting-edge innovations in the aeras of both civil

and military aviation - the product of Thomson-CSF resources, know-how and experience in radar, optronics, display technology, simulation, radiocommunications, air traffic control, C3, air and AA defense, antisubmanne warfare, and airborne weaponry.

Come and see us at Famborough 1988. And see what aerospace looks like in the 1990s.

THOMSON-CSF

THE BRAINPOWER. THE WILLPOWER. THE WINPOWER.

Airbus Grapples With Formula for Reorganization

By Ian Dormer

ONDON - Amid charges by the United States that Airbus Industrie enjoys an unfair trade advantage because of government subsidies, the European consortium has begun plans to restructure. The restructuring presumably would help weap the company from government aid and make it more financially ac-

Airbus has grown considerably in recent years and now has about 20 percent of the world's airliner market, making it a leading com-petitor to the U.S. commercial aircraft makers, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas.

And it is restructuring in part because its product line has grown to five aircraft models and about 70 customers. It also hopes to cut costs and boost efficiency.

A consultants' report earlier this year pinpointed three main prob-lem areas: the lack of coordination between the marketing and finance aspects of Airbus programs, the absence of an overall balance sheet, and what it called an "unwieldy organization" lacking a de-

cision-making committee.

Airbus Industrie is established under French law as a groupement d'intérêt économique (GIE). It plans to stay that way despite a recommendation from the partners' respective governments — Britain, France, West Germany and Spain — that it become a

Airbus says there is no corporation or public limited company model to follow in Europe that could satisfy its nature. About 9,000 GIEs exist in Europe, conducting all forms of business from wine growing to building helicop-ters. The GIE allows all Airbus partners to continue their other businesses uninterrupted.

Airbus has no financial transparency in its own right, Each partner publishes its accounts, but Airbus has no obligation to do so. The financial burdens of the Airbus projects rest solely with the partners and not with Airbus In-

dustrie itself. While the civil aircraft programs are separated in the partners' accounts, it does not specify which is purely Airbus, And Airbus does not see any reason why its partners should break down their figures to such a level. "Boeing publishes its civil pro-

gram figures and does not go down to how much it makes on the 737, so Airbus is no less transparent than anyone else," it says. In line with recommendations

Airbus is appointing a finance controller or director to oversee accounts. The controller will have more power, increasing access to

Movements in the exchange rates also mean that the burden falls on the partners' accounts. The airplane business is conducted in dollars but the Airbus consortium faces costs in pounds, francs, marks and pesetas. Increasingly, subcontractors to the partners are having to quote in dollars as the burden of the exchange rate cuts into profit levels.

Earlier this year, British Aero-space made a £320 million provision in its accounts, the majority to cover expected losses on wing work for Airbus. Three years ago. £1 was worth about \$1, but today it buys nearly \$2. Dealing in dol-lars to buy airplanes is a firmly fixed tradition, and any future deals that may be done with the

Enropean Currency Unit (ECU) are a long way off.

Airbus has rejected complaints by the United States that it enjoys an unfair trade advantage because of government funding, particularly since the U.S. industry controls 80 percent of the world's civil airliner market.

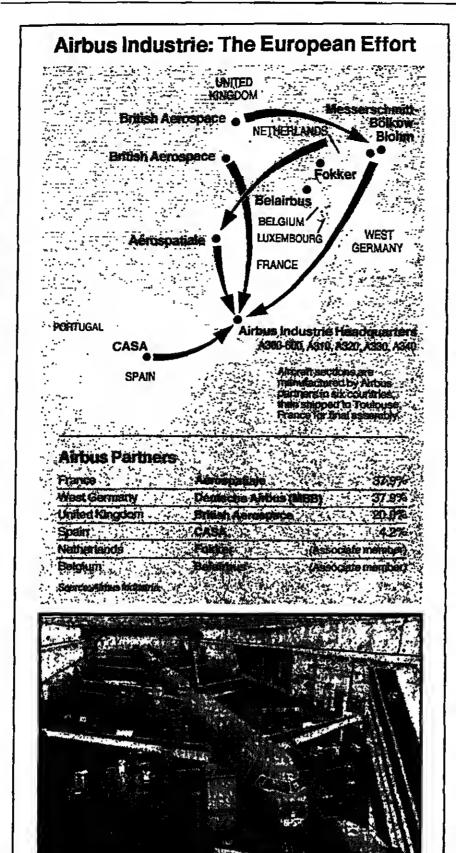
The president of Airbus, Jean Pierson, said at the end of last year that in the previous eight to 10 competitions Airbus had been beaten oo price every time.

Airbus believes that the U.S.

industry gets similar assistance through military contracts, reducing overheads and swelling the profits that cross-subsidize civil

programs.
Airbus is owned by four European aerospace companies: Brit-ish Aerospace, Aerospatiale in Blohm GmbH (MBB) in West Germany and Casa in Spain, Aerospatiale and MBB each own 37.9 percent of Airbus, British Aerospace 20 percent, and CASA 4.2

IAN DORMER is a reporter for



MBB Merger Debate Raises Issue of Airbus Subsidies

By Edward Roby

ONN - The West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, undoubtedly thought he could fall two birds with one stone when he suggested early this year that Daimler-Benz AG buy into Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH (MBB), the state-conalso the German Airbus contractor.

In an ideal world, West German taxpayers might then have been spared the annual burden of between 400 million and 800 million Deutsche marks (\$212 million to \$425 million) in subsidies to cover Bonn's share of the perennial losses of the European

Airbus program.

And Daimler-Benz, which took to the skies three years ago with its rap-id-fire acquisitions of the Dornier GmbH aerospace company along with MTU Motoren- und Turbinen-Union GmbH and the AEG AG electrical and electronics group, could be counted upon to reorganize the frag-mented German aerospace industry under one private roof.

The grand scheme, however, came close to a crash landing when Daim-ler's chairman, Edzard Reuter, let the government know bluntly last spring that its Airbus program lacked the

"This is not a poker game," Mr. Reuter remarked publicly after serving notice on the government that the Mercedes maker would not take a proposed 30 percent stake in MBB if that meant picking up the open-ended Airbus risks.

And the government's trouble was

only beginning.

• Wolfgang Kartte, president of the West German Cartel Office, warned that the proposed merger would run

into trouble on anti-trust ground. The city-state of Bremen, one of three states that own a majority of MBB, announced that it would insist on representation on the supervisory board to make sure its interests were served in any potential reorganization of MBB by Daimler-Benz.

· Mr. Renter made clear that there would be no employment guarantees in the event of a Daimler-MBB fusion and labor representatives on the Daimler-Benz supervisory board, chaired by Alfred Herrhansen, the Deutsche Bank chairman, spoke out

against a merger.

• West Germany's opposition Social Democrats and Greens assailed the merger proposal on grounds that it would create, for the first time in

complex that a democratic govern-

ment could scarcely control.

• And the U.S. government, which regards Europe's public financing of Airbus as unfair competition for Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, warned of a potential trans-Atlantic trade war if the massive Airbus subsi-

In the face of such difficulties, Chancellor Helmnt Kohl's centerright coalition government fell back on a tried-and-true tactic. It put the Dairoler-MBB problem on ice for the summer recess. The whole issue of how to reorganize the domestic aerospace industry was tentatively slated to resurface at a cabinet session in September, by which time it was hoped the public debate and unwel-come publicity might have crested.

Although a Daimler-Benz stake in

MBB seems preordained, terms of the final arrangement are more likely to please Mr. Reuter and Mr. Herrhausen, whose bank owns 28.1 percent of Deimler, than the government, which is struggling to curb deficit spending. At worst, the taxpayers will continue to bleed for Airbus while Daimler-Benz goes on to dominate the rest of the domestic aerospace scene and to

consolidate its new role as the dominent military contractor. a Der Spiegel magazine interview, suggested that critics of the Daimler-MBB marriage lack the visioo to recognize that West Germany now

needs an industrial policy with global "Size can often be a prerequisite for successful competition," said Mr. Herrhausen. "We must try to create a

European Bocing. The Deutsche Bank chairman is already credited with masterminding Daimler's high technology takeoff with the acquisitions of Domier, MTU and AEG, which supplies electronics for tanks, warplanes and war-ships as well as submarine torpedoes,

tems and equipment for mine warfare.

MTU supplies the turbine engines
for the Leopard 2 tank and for the
Tornado plane, manufactured by a
consortium of West German, British,
Italian and Spanish companies. Dorconsortium of West German, British, for the new French-German PAH-2 ltalian and Spanish companies. Dornier, in addition to civilian aircraft; to be ready for production by 1991. makes drones for the military and, in cooperation with France's Dassanlt, ufactures the Luftwaffe's light

radar, satellite and fire guidance sys-

Alpha Jet fighter-bomber.

Germany since the defeat of the Na-zis, a powerful military-industrial cent stake in Dornier. For one thing Dornier's much larger competitor MBB, skims the cream from the military aircraft contracts. And the new federal military budget climinates funds for a planned modernization of the Alpha Jet while carmarking largedevelopment outlays for the proposed European Jager '90 fighter project, which is being handled by the same Tornado consortium that includes MTU and MBB.

After settling for a compromise in a protracted power struggle with the Dornier family over a proposed increase in company capitalization, Daimler returned a block of stock to the family, reducing its holding to 54 percent and raising the family interest to 42.5 percent. All this makes MBB considerably more attractive.

Before the summer recess, Mr. Ban-gemann is said to have suggested a merger arrangement in which MBB's civilian transport and Airbus activities would be separated from the rest of the company. The government would then take a 15 percent stake in the Airbus manufacturing sector. It would continue to finance development and production of the long range A-330/340 models and make up losses from adverse currency fluctua-

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has spoken of a government guarantee until 1994 at a dollar exchange rate of 1.70 marks. The Airbos break-even point is supposed to be around 2 marks to the dollar. The current federal budget allocates nearly 1.1 billion marks for Airbus after 457 million marks the previous year, levels that even some coalition politi-

cians have called exorbitant.

A merger with MBB would nicely complement Daimler's aiready bristhing arsenal because MBB holds major interests in several French and German armaments and aerospace groups, including a 50 percent stake in RTG-Raketen Technik GmbH, which in turn has a one-quarter interest in Leopard 2 tank producer Krauss-Maffei AG of Munich, Like France's Matra SA, in which Daimler recently took a 4 percent interest, RTG specializes in rocket launching systems.

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EDWARD ROBY is the English-language editor of Vereingigte Wirts-chaftsdienste GmbH, a West German

Traffic Control

Spinning a Cocoon for Air Safety

By Graham Warwick

ONDON - Daily, U.S. and European newspapers carry reports of coogested airports, delays, crowded airspace and near-misses. Airlines blame the air traffic control authorities for oot investing enough in people and equipment. The authorities blame the airlines for scheduling more flights than the air traffie system can handle.

Both sides, however, seem unwilling to embrace new technology that could alleviate many of the ills afflicting the airspace manage-ment systems of both the United States and Europe.
The air transport industry and the air traffic

control community are among the most conservative in aviatioo. This is because lives are at risk and safety standards must be maintained. But, by their reluctance to embrace oew ideas, both sides could be endangering passen-ger safety by overloading the existing airspace management system. Anyone who cares to look up can see that the

skies are oot crowded. More than one aircraft might be visible, but there should be a lot of space between them. Maintaining an adequate separation between aircraft is the task of the Because aircraft are almost always visible on radar over the United States or Europe, be can do this with a fairly high degree of confidence.

Over the Atlantic, Pacific and less-populated

areas of the world, his knowledge of aircraft position is out so extensive, so aircraft are wrapped in a far larger "cocoon" of safe air-Even today, air traffic control is largely procedural. Aircraft are funneled into one-way corridors with safe distances between corridors and between aircraft flying along the same corridor. This inevitably pus limits on the ournber of flights that can be pushed through a

corridor at any given time. More flights can be accommodated if the

ation octween ancraft and between corridors is reduced. However, the possibility of gross navigational errors, or controller mistakes, sets the minimum separation.

Navigation is the responsibility of the airliner crew. Today, an aircraft's position can be determined with an accuracy exceeding the minimum separation allowed because of the equipment available. In fact, equipment under

had access to aircraft position as measured on board the airliner itself, preferably using the latest satellite navigation techniques, separa-tions could be reduced — provided that all aircraft were suitably equipped.

Aircraft position could be transmitted to the

Airbus Industrie's A320s in final assembly.

ground via a radar datalink, or via satellite where radar cover is not available. Once in the air traffie control computer, the position report

By their reluctance to embrace new ideas, industry and controllers could be endangering passengers by overloading the airspace management system.

development, such as satellite navigation systems, could give aircraft position to within a few tens of meters, which would theoretically allow separations to be reduced dramatically.

Maintaining safe separations between air-craft is the responsibility of air traffic control, however, and the controller must always allow for the worst-case navigational error.

Where aircraft are visible on radar, the controller has several oew developments to look forward to, such as computer programs that will detect and warn of conflicting flight paths and others that will allow aircraft speeds to be adjusted to assure they arrive at an airport at steady intervals, avoiding the bunching and stacking that is prevalent today.

None of this allows the controller to reduce separations, however, although it does improve airspace efficiency somewhat. If the controller

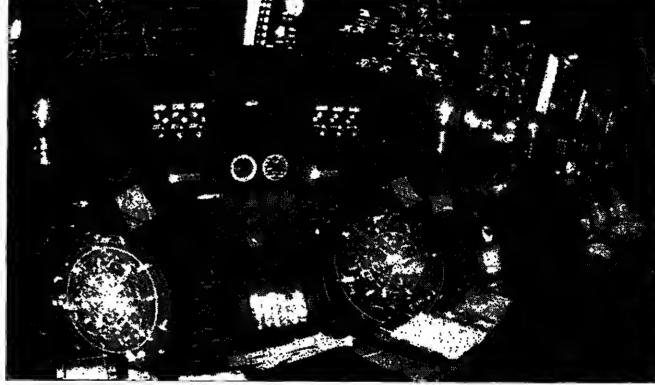
would be handled just like today's radar re-

There are many obstacles to such a system, called automatic dependent surveillance. Today's satellite navigation systems are primarily for military use and as such do not meet the exacting integrity standards demanded for civ-il use. On-board navigation systems which do not require any outside reference are already widely used, but are unfortunately less accurate. A combination of the two, however, looks

promising

Airlines are less than enthusiastic about the cost of fitting new, more accurate navigational equipment and are unwilling to unless required by the authorities, who in turn are concerned about recovering the cost of a new airspace management system.

Commercial pressures dominate. Airlines are beginning to install satellite navigation and



Monitoring screens at the Federal Air Route Traffic Control Center near Washington.

communication equipment where it offers an operational advantage, such as the ability to follow fuel-saving Hight plans or communicate useful information back to base. The ability to offer passengers telecommunications facilities, for example, is the major force behind satellite

Airspace anthorities appear to be waiting for the airline industry to reach "critical mass" in its use of new equipment before adapting the

The alternative is to pass laws requiring all sircraft to re-equip to use the new system. Such

a task is almost impossible on an international scale, but if the United States were to adopt such a track, the rest would have to follow, or be barred from U.S. airspace.

In effect, this is what is happening with the microwave landing system that is just begin-ning to be installed at U.S. airports, and what will happen with the traffic alert and collision avoidance system (TCAS), scheduled to be mandatory on all U.S. airliners by early next

There are those who argue that the United States is pushing TCAS through too soon,

before it is proven useful or safe. The alternative is an interminable delay such as has afflicted the microwave landing system, despite its international adoption as the successor to the

present instrument landing systems.

With today's separations, the pressure on U.S. and European airspace is mounting. Any significant reduction in airport delays requires those separations to be reduced.

GRAHAM WARWICK is the news editor of



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A Transfer of

Mate

Continued from page I

While the Soviet Union has begun to engage in "profit sales" over the past few years, "nothing has been so organized, so coherent, as the effort to sell the MiG-29," Mr. Karp said.

One of the reasons may be the skyrocketing cost of modern fighters, which has led to fewer planes rolling off Soviet assembly lines than before. Many of the Soviet Union's best allies in the Warsaw Pact may never receive the MiG-29 because they simply cannot afford the price, whereas they were high on the list to receive the MiG-21 and MiG-23 when those planes were exported in the 1960s and 1970s.

Another reason may be that the Soviets realize that the MiG-29 may not "survive" the technological advances of the 1990s. Either they sell it today, or they absorb the entire

Further clues to just how advanced the MiG-29 really is will be found at the Famborough air show. Two areas in particular have been nagging specialists since the first "public" appearance of the Fulcrum in Finland in 1986; the performance of the Fulcrum's engine—at first assumed to be an upgraded Tumansky R-33D turbofan — and its radar.

According to Renato Contin, an aeronantical engineer writing in the German monthly Military Technology last year, the aircraft seen in Finland needed more powerful engines than the R-33D, which Western sources believe develops 50 kN dry thrust and 81.4 kN with afterburner, to achieve the performance most experts attribute to it.

Otherwise, the plane "is much lighter than it looks, or its thrust-weight ratio is much less satisfactory than assumed," Mr. Contin writes, giving it less maneuverability than any of its Western equivalents.

As for the radar, some published accounts attribute the MiG-29 with a Soviet version of

Continued from page I

pre-development program for General Dy-

In an effort to spread the overheads of its

Rafale development, France's Dassault has also been courting other European countries to

join its program, including Belgium and Spain. Overseas sales potential for the aircraft is one

attraction. Lighter than the EFA, the Rafale has been designed with traditional Dassault

Nevertheless, it is the EFA which is destined

A total of eight EFA prototypes are to be

built in comparison to five for the Rafale.

Three are to be based in Britain, two each in

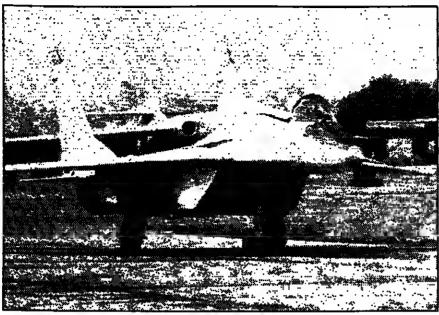
West Germany and Italy and one in Spain. The

to arm the air forces of the principal European

namics new aircraft.

export markets in mind.

NATO powers.



The new Soviet MiG-29.

the AN/APG-65 radar, currently used on the NATO F/A-18 and widely acknowledged as the most advanced radar in service aboard a Western fighter today. The Soviets are said to have stolen — or bought — a full set of blueprints from the manufacturer, Hughes Air-

However, Mr. Contin argues that even with the blueprints, the Soviets would have difficulty mastering manufacturing technology, which has posed problems to West European licensees receiving "full support and complete tech-nology transfer from the U.S." Instead, he believes the MiG-29 uses an earlier AN/AWG-

9 radar, obtained from an Iranian F-14 in 1979. Both radars are of the "look-down shootdown"category, allowing them to distinguish targets below them from ground clutter. Either way, the MiG-29 has the most advanced avionics package ever sold on a Soviet fighter. But for an aircraft as expensive as the MiG-29, it might oot be good enough.

Beyond the initial sales success, "there are only a few other countries out there with the money, and with the requirement," said Mr. Karp. "The U.S. is in the process of selling F-

Europe Moves Ahead to Develop Fighters

PLC, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH,

Aeritalia and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA

The program, managed by the European

Fighter Management Agency, is based in Mu-nich and is responsible for the award of con-

tracts to Eurofighter companies and to partici-

pants in the Eurojet consortium which is

developing the EFA's new 20,000-pound

thrust EJ 200 engines. Members of Eurojet are Rolls Royce, MTU Motoren-und Turbinen-

Union GmbH, Fiat Aviazione and Spain's

well as other fighter aircraft under develop-

One major development decision pending

on the EFA is its vital radar fit, which will

ment, have still to be tested and proven.

Many of the technologies for the EFA, as

- to establish a production line.

16s to 18 air forces. The Soviets will have a difficult time finding 18 export clients for the MiG-29. The politics just works against them."

But the Soviets are proving tough competitors, as the French aerospace concern, Avions Marcel Dassault, learned in India. "I fight two-thirds of the time against the

U.S.," said one top Dassault executive, "and a third of my time against the Soviets. And 1 have learned to respect my competition." The Soviet strengths, according to the executive, were good equipment (including the MiG-29 avionics), political backing and a "com-

pletely original financial package," which often includes enticing barter agreements. Be-yond further sales to Iraq and India, Dassault also expects the Soviets to market the Fulcrum in Nigeria and Algeria.

KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN is the editor of Mednews, a newsletter specializing in Middle East defense issues. He is the author of the forthcoming "Le Jeu des Missiles," a study of arms sales to Iran and Iraq.

is again seen in the competition between Emer-

ald, a development based on Hughes Corpora-tion's APG-65 radar, and the ECR90 under

development by the Ferranti company of Brit-

only 10 percent to 15 percent of the content of the new design would be U.S. sourced. Howev-

er, Ferranti which is also offering its Blue Vixen radar, says that to have anything but an

all-European radar on board could mean Washington might impose restrictions on sales

The EFA and Rafale programs would seem to pose a considerable challenge to U.S. manu-

facturers in the export markets of the 1990s.

ROBERT BAILEY is a London-based journal-

outside the NATO area.

The promoters of the Emerald argue that

U.S. Focuses on Crew Training

By Laura Parker

ASHINGTON - When a Delta Airlines pilot came within 50 feet of colliding with another jumbo jet over the North Atlantie in July 1987, U.S. officials wondered how a senior captain could fly an L-1011 nearly 60 miles off

A month later, when two Northwest Air Lines pilots crashed a sophisticated MD-80 onto a highway in Detroit, killing 154 on board, they wondered again. How could experienced pilots neglect to set the jet's wing flaps before taking off, an act as routine in flying as

closing the door on an automobile.

"How do you stay professional?" the FAA administrator, T. Allan McArtor, asked at the time. "How do you stay vigilant?

Those two events, plus a rash of other potentially serious gaffes by Delta pilots, spurred the full-scale review of pilot training and qualification standards by the Federal Avia-tion Administration in more than 30 years.

Now, nearly a year later, the FAA is about to launch a program aimed at training pilot crews to work more efficiently together. The agency is also preparing the final language on a new regulation making windshear training in a sim-ulator mandatory. The FAA is also revamping regulations dictating the number of hours pi-

lots can work oo long-hanl flights.

And, in an effort to encourage manufacturers to standardize cockpit instrument panels, it is advising airlines that further training may be required for pilots assigned to fly different makes of the same model. "Last summer's Delta incidents did not in-

volve a start-up airline. There were oo financial problems," said Dan Beaudette, deputy direc-tor of the FAA's flight standards office. "The only common thread we found was crew per-formance and judgment was at fault."

The FAA plans to shift away from the narrow focus of judging a pilot's skills on his ability to pass a flight test. The agency hopes to concentrate more broadly on training, especially cockpit management training, in which the airline trains whole crews to work together, instead of monitoring the performance of a solitary pilot completing exercises alone in a flight simulator.

The program will be voluntary, lasting three to five years while the airline industry culls out the best methods that the FAA intends to incorporate into a mandatory rule.

United Air Lines and Northwest are considered leaders in the field already. In the late 1970s, United began training pilots to work together as complete crews after a review of nine United accidents revealed that only one was caused by a mechanical failure in the

The most dramatic example occurred in 1978, when a United DC-8 ran out of fuel and crashed six miles (9.6 kilometers) from the airport at Portland, Oregon. The plane had circled over the airport for an hour until it ran out of fuel and its four engines quit, while the captain tried to correct a problem with the landing gear. The cockpit voice recorder is played as part of United's training course, and on it, the co-pilot and the flight engineer fret about the rapidly diminishing fuel, but they never directly confront the captain.

communications," Mr. Beaudette said. "The management of a crew. You don't see them interact with other people in the cockpit."

These changes are aimed at reducing, whenever possible, the human error rate. Jet aircraft have become so efficient and reliable that when something goes wrong, it's usually caused by human error and the human is usually the pilot. The National Transportation Safety Board says 65 percent of all major airline accidents and 95 percent of commuter acci-

dents are due to pilot error. But much of the rest of the FAA's wholesale review of pilot rules stems from the huge changes that have occurred in the pool of pilots flying since the airlines were deregulated in

In the last four years, according to govern-ment figures, the airlines have hired an average



T. Allan McArtor. FAA administrator.

of 9,700 new pilots a year. Pilot hiring is expected to continue at high levels for the ocar

At the same time, the number of airline pilots who learned to fly in the military is declining. What this means is the average level of flight experience is holding steady at about 3,000 hours. But the kinds of experience pilots acquire before joining a major carrier has fall-

For example, the experience level in jets dropped from 2,300 hours in 1983 to 800 hours in 1985, according to the Future Aviation Professionals of American, which tracks hiring

statistics for pilots. Airlines are also finding that new pilot employees lack the kind of rigorous training and experience at instrument flying that pilots

tramed by the military receive.

"That's one of the things the airlines have identified where they need to spend some time," said Walter S. Coleman, an assistant vice president of the Air Transport Association, the major airlines' lobbyist, and head of a task force that assisted in the FAA's pilot rules ment training and it's good, solid, quality training."

The commuter industry is hit hardest with rapid turnover in hiring. Of 5,300 pilots flying for commuters, 4,010 were hired last year, according to the Future Aviation Professionals of American. A third of them moved from one commuter to another; the rest were hired with air taxi, private corporation or other general aviation experience in their backgrounds.

The General Accounting Office recently criticized airline hiring practices regarding background checks for safety violations, and noted that three recent commuter accidents had safety violations of which their employers

By February, the commoter industry had also piled up six accidents in four months, the last of which involved a co-pilot, with a spotty training record who flew into a grove of North Carolina pine trees one rainy February night.

The FAA is oow moving toward requiring commuter pilots to complete the same kind of training that pilots for major carriers undergo. The kind of sophisticated training maneuvers that the major airlines conduct in flight simulators still cludes commuter airlines. Sim-ulators are multimillion-dollar investments, and many commuters are too small to finance them. Windshear training, for example, which

will become a requirement for all pilots flying turbo-jet aircraft with more than 30 seats is only safely conducted in a simulator. But the issue of crew experience was brought most sharply into the pubbe spotlight last November. The FAA's review was barely under way when a Continental DC-9 crashed while taking off from Denver in a blinding snowstorm, killing 28.

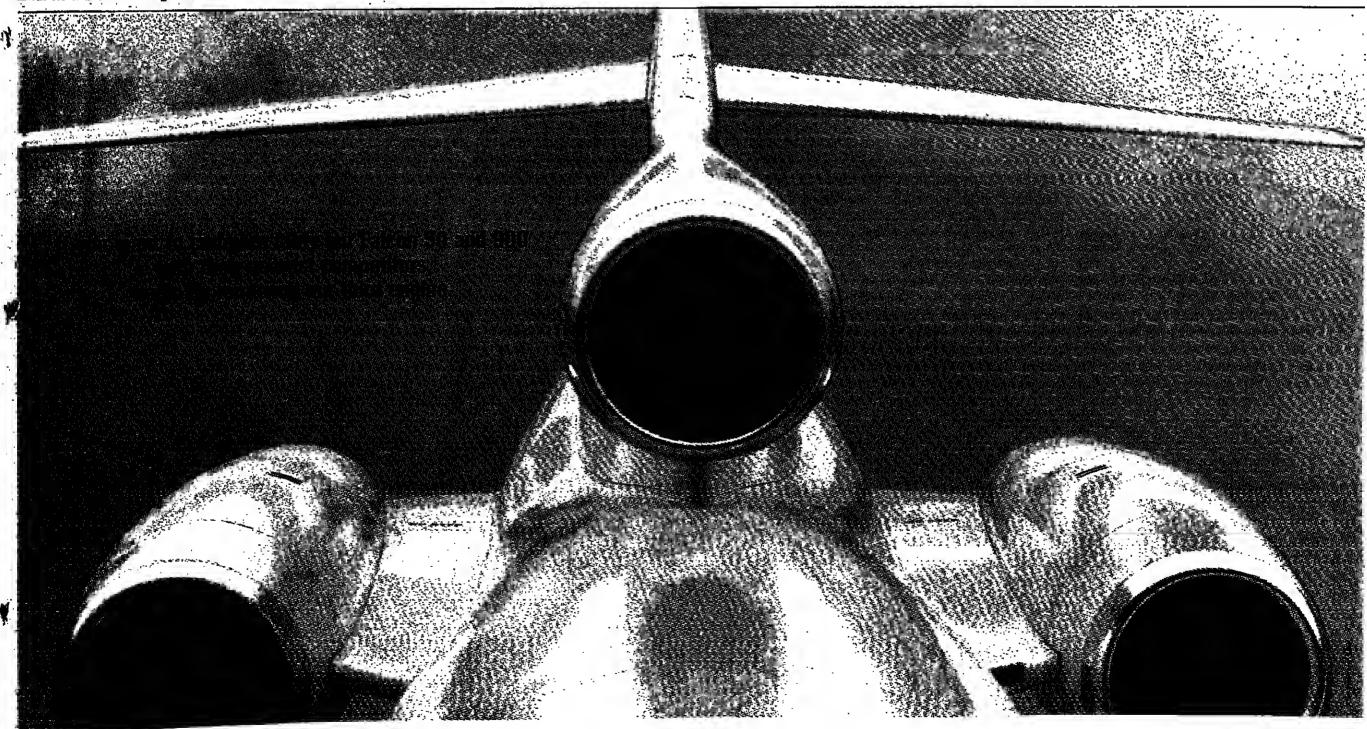
LTHOUGH investigators of the accident are centering their probe on the possibility of icing on the jet's wings, the plane was being flown by the copilot, a 26-year-old former commuter pilot who had only flown as a DC-9 co-pilot once before and had never flown in snow. The captain of the flight was a senior employee, but he had only moved up to the DC-9 captain's seat 17 days before the crash.

The National Transportation Safety Board has yet to determine a cause or recommend change. But the board did address the issue of crew pairing based on levels of experience in 1986. After several commuter accidents, the board recommended that inexperienced captains not be paired with inexperienced co-

Pairing inexperienced pilots, particularly at expanding airlines, is a practice throughout the dustry. Two months after the accident, Mr. McArtor urged the airlines to avoid pairing inexperienced pilots in the same flight, but he was overwhelmed by objections from the air-lines and the pilots' union. Consequently, the FAA's package of pilot rule reforms does not address crew experience levels or pairing.

Mr. McArtor's advisory was the first time the FAA has attempted to place a value on pilot experience as a means of measuring safety. The Air Line Pilots Union, which represents 39,000 pilots, countered that if a pilot occds more experience in order to fly safely, it is the airline's training program that is at fault.

LAURA PARKER is a Washington Post staff



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Rocket Firms Looking to SDI

By Graham Warwick

ONDON - The predicted boom in the commercial satellite launch business satellite latinch business following the shuttle disaster in January 1986 bas so far benefited few companies. Predictably, it is the big names in acrospace that have picked up the business lost by private-venture companies when the United States banished all commercial payloads. banished all commercial payloads from the vehicle.

For those companies who were forced out of the sbuttle program, the launch needs of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative represent the best future business prospects. The fate of SDI, and therefore the private launch industry, now rests with the next U.S. president, bowever.

The National Aeronauties and Space Administration's marketing of the sbuttle in an effort to establish the vehicle's commercial viability only served to distort the dynamics of the satellite launch business. The U.S. launeber industry, set up no contracts to feed the shuttle, proved unable to compete effectively with Europe's aggressively marketed Ariane.

It became a two-horse race and, after the sbuttle disaster, Ariane would have had a clear field had it not been for some failures and subsequently lengthy grounding of its rockets. Perhaps as a result, Arianespace, the Ariane operating company, bas not benefited nearly as much as expected from the

sbuttle's misfortunes The U.S. launeber industry bas benefited, bowever. The few launchers available were quickly snapped up and production re-started, McDonnell Douglas was awarded the crucial cootract to provide the U.S. Air Force with a medium launch vehicle to orbit navigatioo satellites originally destined for the sbuttle,

To achieve this, the company upgraded its established Delta booster. Heavily underwritten by the military contract, Delta II is now available commercially.

General Dynamics announced a \$100 millioo program to build Atlas Centaur boosters for commercial customers and was later rewarded with a U.S. Air Force cootract to supply medium launch vehicles to orbit defense communications satellites.

Martin Marietta, already under contract to the U.S. Air Force to build Titan IV boosters to work in conjunction with the shuttle before Challenger exploded, saw its

production run extended after the disaster. The company has also secured customers for its commer-

cial Titan III.

All three U.S. companies offer boosters originally developed for the military and in production for the military. Wholly private space ventures are few and far between, even in the United States. The first privately developed space vehicle, Orbital Sciences Corp.'s Transfer Orbit Stage, is a motor designed to boost satellites into orbit from the sbuttle's payload bay or the top of a Titan rocket. So far, only one has been sold, to boost NASA's Mars Observer nn its way to the Red Planet in the early 1990s.

Undaunted, Orbital Sciences, along with Hercules Aerospace, has proposed a novel air-launched winged booster, called Pegasus, primarily for use during the develnpment and test stages of the SDI defense shields. The SDI organizatinn's need to launch small experimental satellites over the next few years could provide the impetus the private-venture rocket industry needs.

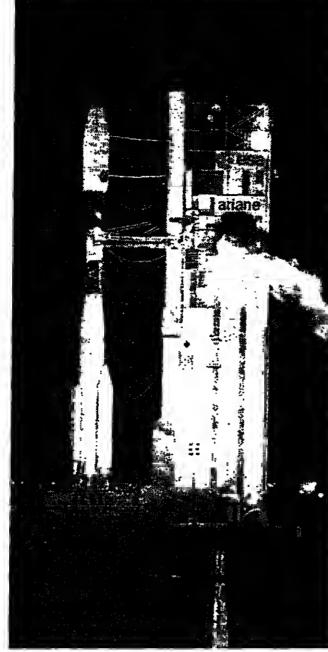
Because of the enormous investment needed to develop a rocket capable of boosting communications satellites into geostationary orbit 22,000 miles (35,800 kilometers) above the equator, most private-venture rockets are capable only of boosting small payloads into low orbits, at least initially,

This is sufficient to meet the SDI's present occds and, it is argued, could provide researchers in nther fields with low-cost access to space. Small Earth observation satellites, or technology experimeots requiring microgravity. could be cheaply boosted into orbit for short periods using such

If the next U.S. president elects to continue the SDI program, then some or all of the private-venture companies, including Space Ser-vices, American Rocket or Pacific American Launch Systems, could find themselves with a viable business. Commercial contraets will inevitably follow.

The sbuttle's misfortune saw two other forces emerge oo the commercial launch scene, China and the Soviet Union. China has so far had the most success, but finds its entry into the big league of geostationary satellite launching presently blacked by the United States's refusal to allow American-built satellites to enter the Communist country.

That could change with Australia's preference, part financial,



Launch of Ariane IV, which carried three satellites.

part political, to launch its oext ellite security, the Soviets have yet generation of Aussat communications satellites on China's Long. March booster, Australia has already chosen Hughes Aircraft to build the satellites and the U.S. company is awaiting a decision on technology transfer before signing

The Soviet Union has perhaps the most complete range of launch vehicles available anywhere, up to the mighty Protoo used to orbit geostationary satellites and planetary probes, and all are being marketed commercially. Despite low prices, competitive insurance rates, Western visits to Soviet launch sites, and assurance on satto secure a major customer,

Whether the shuttle flies later this month as planned, its role as a satellite launcher will from then on be severely curtailed. The bal-ance has shifted decisively back in favor of expeodable launchers with the higgest of them all, the Advanced Launch System, now being studied by the U.S. Air

After the predatory pricing of the early shuttle and Ariane days, launch costs are also likely to stabilize as industry, and oot governments, comes to grips with making the way into space pay.

High Costs, Demand Spur Leasing

By Robert Bailey

Y ONDON - The future for aircraft manufacturers has rarely looked better. Production lines and order books are expanding both in Europe and North America as airframe and aero-engine producers and their related suppliers gear up to supply the hardware for an air travel market that is expected to double in the next 12 years. Manufacturers envisage a demand for be-tween 5,700 and 7,000 new sirliners valued at

\$278 billion to \$342 billion up to the year 2005. About two-thirds of the demand for shortrange aircraft is expected to result from the retirement of aircraft delivered during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

While a definite requirement has been identified, the financing of such a huge demand for capital equipment poses a dilemma. Only a small percentage of the world's airlines are thought to be able to support their acquisition

The book worth of world fleets, totaling about 7,500 aircraft, is estimated at about \$125 billion. This relatively small asset base, com-bined with historically low profits in the industry, means that airlines will be able to finance directly only a diminishing proportion of their

To bridge the gap, a trend toward assetbased financing is steadily gaining momentum. In this procedure the aircraft itself is the principal form of security rather than the guarantee of the end user or of the government of a stateowned airline.

The trend has already seen the emergence of major leasing companies. Guiness Peat Aviation, a multinational group founded in 1975, is preparing for the expected surge in demand for new aircraft and an increase in the need for operational leases between now and the year 2000. The group, based at Shannon, Ireland, currently has orders and options on Airbus, Boeing McDonnell Douglas and Fokker airliners valued at \$8 billion.

The International Lease Finance Corp., based in Beverly Hills, California, placed the largest civil aircraft order in history this year with Boeing and Airbus for 130 airtiners. which, with options, could be worth a total of 57 billion. Steven Udvar-Hazy. co-founder of the leasing company, said it serves as a financing vehicle to relieve airlines of the financial burdens of acquiring wide-bodied aircraft."

The airlines' effort to accommodate larger numbers of passengers is one factor in the demand for new aircraft. There are other pressures, including the imposition of noise regulations, changing fuel prices and technological developments that are rendering older aircraft models obsolete.

More sweeping noise regulations will, in particular, force the replacement of many fleets while the markets themselves are changing. The trend toward operating leases that allow for termination of the lease stems both from a desire to keep aircraft off the balance sheet and the need to establish flexibility in the makeup of aircraft fleets.

It is, however, the sheer size of capital outlay involved in purchasing that is driving airlines toward leases and allowing expansion to take place much faster than at any other time.

American Airlines, for example, ordered 25
new Airbus A-300-600Rs and 15 Boeing 767-

300ERs this year on 20-year operating leases.

The company also has 70 MeDonnell Douglas MD-80s with 90 options on order as well as

eight Boeing 767-200s with financing arranged through a complex cross-border leasing trans-action whereby the aircraft is leased from Ja-

The alternative to leasing for American Airlines, the biggest domestic carrier in the world,

expected to garner similarly high shares of the available market.

While creating a dynamic market for manufacturers and financiers, oot all are enthusiastie about the accelerated trend toward leasing. Some in the industry are questioning whether in the long term airlines can survive solely on their core business as operators and the uncer-

To bridge the costs gap, a trend toward asset-based financing, in which the aircraft itself is the principal form of security, is gaining momentum.

was a daunting multibillion-dollar expenditure that would have had to have been committed in

Carriers and manufacturers, as well as aeroengine producers, are also entering the leasing business. Australia's Ansett has created a leas-ing subsidiary that has ordered a dozen Boeing 737-300s and six McDonnell Douglas MD-83s. British Airways, McDonnell Douglas and Guiness Peat Aviation have an agreement to lease the MD-11s ordered by Guiness Peat and those on order by British Caledonian, which was

taken over by British Airways earlier in 1988.

Meanwhile, Rolls-Royce has entered an agreement with Guiness Peat Aviation to purchase a fleet of Boeing 757 aircraft powered by its engines in a move to exploit a burgeoning market for medium-capacity airliners equipped for extended range operations over

Within the next three years Guiness Peat expects 20 percent of all aircraft to be on the leasing companies' books, compared with 1,000 at the end of 1987. The group estimates that its share of the operating lease market will be one-fifth by 1990. International Lease Fi-nance Corp. and San Francisco GATC also are

tain cash flows that are a feature of service

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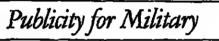
By taking aircraft off their balance sheets, it is argued that airlines may also be forfeiting an interest in the residual value of the aircraft they

For lessors, despite their confidence, there are also risks. They have to be highly accurate in their prediction of trends in aviation, technology and the lifespan of different aircraft in particular markets.

There are uncomfortable parallels in other sectors. Leasing has also traditionally been associated with shipbuilding, and it is salutary to consider that a crude carrier supertanker costing \$50 million 15 years ago oow trades for scrap at \$5 million. However, aircraft values in the same period

have shown a different trend with values often increasing. Used DC-8s are selling for more today than 10 years ago, while a Boeing 747-200, purchased in 1972 for \$25 million, could be worth as much or more today. Such evidence has boosted aircraft leasing

and is also allowing huge bulk orders of new airliners to be placed, giving manufacturers their biggest boom in years.



Pentagon Remains Committed to Shows As Invaluable to Its Recruitment Efforts

By John H. Cushman Jr.

ASHINGTON - Ever since barnstorming daredevils first dazzled groundlings more than 60 years ago by turning audacious loops in their flying machines, the air show has been a fixture of aviation public relations. But high-performance aircraft and huge crowds have added oew elements of risk to today's air shows, which have become more dangerous as well as more dramatic displays of civilian and military streraft.

The accident a week ago in an air show at an American air base in Ramstein, West Germany, where three Italian jet fighters collided and one plunged in flame into a crowd, killing 49 persons and injuring nearly 400, has made some people wonder whether the demonstrations are worth the expense and the risk they entail. They also question the U.S. military's participation in such events.

West Germany has banned military air shows since the accident. The disaster has also heightened demands for broader restrictions on low-level training flights by military aircraft, already a contentious issue in Germany. But the Defense Department, which values

aerial circuses for their publicity and regards them as recruiting and morale-building tools, has no plans to change its policy. Over the weekend, crowds in Cleveland watched the U.S. Navy's Blue Angels team, while the U.S. Air Force's team, the Thunderbirds, flew in

Recruitment and public relations are the explicit goals, and the fact that the shows continue under tight safety controls despite occasional latalities demonstrates that the military views the costs as acceptable, no matter how undesirable the losses.

The navy's Blue Angels will spend \$12.3 million this year, making 72 appearances, a spokesman said. The navy's direct advertising budget for recruiting is \$17.7 million. The air force's Thunderbirds spend about \$7 million a

Is this a frivolous use of military funds? No, said Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci 3d. adding that no review of the air show policy was under way.

"You have to accept the fact that a significant element of any fighting force is its mo-rale." he said Thursday. "You could make the same argument about bands, or marching. It's all part of morale and discipline. The inspirational element, if you will, of demonstrating your capabilities is a very useful recruiting tool, and it is part of the muscle and sinew of military forces.

Since 1946, when the first military flight demonstration team was formed, there have been only a handful of fatal accidents in air shows, a Pentagon spokesman said. But there have been many more accidents in training for

In the last 42 years, the eavy flying team has had 46 accidents, killing 22 pilots and two ground crew members and losing 39 aircraft. About 117 million spectators have watched the navy shows. Twice as many have watched the air force team's displays, and 19 air force pilots banking maneuver.

At Fort Brase. North Carolina a C-130

Accidents related to flight demonstrations come in many varieties.

A KC-135 tanker crashed at Fairchild Air Force Base in Washington in 1987, killing

The inspirational element of demonstrating your capabilities is a very useful recruiting tool.'

seven people, including one on the ground. The tanker, part of a newly formed Strategic Air Command team, the Thunderhawks, was prac-ticing flying close behind a B-52 bomber when

banking maneuver.

At Fort Bragg, North Carolina, a C-130 cargo plane crashed while trying to demon-

strate the low-level drop of an armored vehicle onto the runway, killing five servicemen in July And, in 1922, in the worst accident involving

the Thunderbirds, four T-32 training jets crashed one after another at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada as they flew in formation practicing an exercise in which they were to line up, swoop low and then climb into a loop. All four pilots were killed

All four phots were talled.

There have been other air show crashes overseas, as well. In 1982, 46 people on an army Chinook helicopter, including an international parachuting team, died when the aircraft crashed near Mannheim, West Germany.

At American air shows the Federal Aviation

Administration prescribes strict limits on flight operations by both military and civilian aircraft in an effort to limit danger to crowds.

The Pentagon says it rigorously complies with these rules, and it often refuses to participate in air shows because the grounds do not allow enough space for military flight maneu-The FAA has no jurisdiction over air shows

in foreign countries, but the American military tries in adhere to equally strict standards when it is operating abroad.

JOHN H. CUSHMAN JR. is a reporter for The

Show Stakes Are High

Continued from page I

show grow larger than Farnborough in terms

The head of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, Hanns Arnt Vogels, has suggested that Famborough and the Hannover Air Show change from a two-year to three-year rotation, leaving the Paris event as it is. At present, though, there seems little prospect of any com-

promise being reached. While major companies such as Boeing and British Aerospace expect to attend about 30 exhibitions a year, few of these principal players seem willing to pass up the opportunity of

being seen as an integral part of the established exhibitions. Both Farnborough and Paris are considered unique venues to develop new con-tacts and consolidate existing business relationships as well as show off oew products.

In the final analysis, it is the commercial forces that will decide whether attendance at an exhibition is warranted. If a company is at the beginning of a marketing program, then it is going to be anxious to display its wares. Those air shows that can provide a sufficiently high number and caliber of visitors ultimately will be those that survive in an increasing overcrowded circus.

Robert Bailey

SOUREN MELIKIAN

IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY WITH AUTHORITATIVE WRITING ON THE WORLD OF ART AND ART AUCTIONS



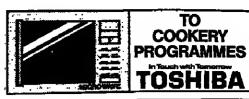
You will see a flight deck more advanced than those in commercial airliners. You will feel the comfort provided by the largest cabin of all jets designed for executive travel. You will learn more about its unequalled performance, the efficiency of its Rolls-Royce Tay engines, the reliability of its systems. And you will come away with a clear understanding of why so many of the world's major corporations and governments have chosen to operate the Gulfstream IV into the 1990s and beyond.

To arrange an escorted inspection of this amazing airplane while it is on display at the Farnborough exhibition, contact Joseph E. Anckner, Vice President, Gulfstream International Marketing, Chalet 8-9, Row K. Chalet telephone: 02-52380260. Gulfstream

Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, P.O. Box 2206. Savannah. Georgia 31402 U.S.A. Telephone: (912) 964-3288.



Herald Eribune. BUSINESS/FINANCE



EUROBONDS

Signs of Slow U.S. Growth **Boost Eurodollar Sector**

By JOHN J. DUFFY

Special to the Herald Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1988

ONDON — The outlook for the Eurodollar bond market brightened unexpectedly last week as signs of moderating growth in the U.S. economy calmed investors' fears about higher American interest rates. The change in market sentiment came largely on the basis of the U.S. employment report released on Friday.

The report showed that the U.S. civilian memployment rate

edged up to 5.6 percent in August from 5.4 percent in July and that nonfarm payroll employment — the key number for the financial markets — increased by only 219,000. Nonfarm payroll employment in July, moreover, was revised down sharply to show an equally modest gain of 200,000.

The prospect of

stable U.S. interest

The employment news is pretty positive for the bond market," said George Mag-nus, an international economist at Warburg Securities in London. "It indicated that some of the U.S. economic

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Rock of River

rates makes the Eurodollar sector the data we are going to be getting this month will probably be on the weak side." only game in town.

The relative weakness of the August employment data and a 0.8 percent decline in the U.S. index of leading economic indicators for July also reported last week constituted the first signs that fears of rampant economic growth and escalating inflation in the

United States may be overdone.

At the very least, the data signaled that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would probably leave its discount rate at 6.5 percent for the time being, economics said. The U.S. central bank last raised the rate, which it charges on loans to banking institutions on Aug 6 it had been 6.0 percent. institutions, on Aug. 9; it had been 6.0 percent. European central banks followed by raising interest rates on Aug. 25.

The apparent moderation in the pace of U.S. economic growth

may take some of the wind out of the dollar's sails, but, according to most Eurobond dealers in London, the outlook for the Eurodollar bond market is buoyant. With the current depressed state of most major currency sectors in the Euromarkets, the prospect of stable or even lower U.S. interest rates makes the Eurodollar

sector pretty much the only game in town, dealers said.

"The dollar will continue to be the feature," said Allan Wilson,
executive director at Morgan Stanley International. "The yen looks quite weak near-term, sterling looks terrible and the other sectors are very quiet," he said. "The dollar is the only sector where people are willing to buy in size."

ealers said they were not expecting a flood of offerings, but with the continued demand for dollar paper — espe-cially in the Far East — a steady stream of new issues is likely in the weeks ahead.

This week, for example, should see a \$350 million fixed-rate, 7-to 10-year issue from Credit Foncier de France, dealers said. Also likely are further dollar offerings from several Japanese banks as

well as one or two issues by highly rated U.S. corporations.
While demand for Eurodollar bonds has been especially strong in Asia, U.S. dealers reported that as the dollar has strengthened and interest rates on highly rated, longer-term issues have risen close to 10 percent in recent weeks, U.S. institutional investors have also begin rathrange to the markets. have also begun returning to the markets.

"We are moving into a completely different environment," said Simon Meadows, a vice president of Salomon Brothers International in London. "People who haven't bought a dollar bond in two years are coming back into the market."

Last week's Eurobond activity was generally dollar-related, in that currency by West German banks.

In the dollar sector, three Japanese banks brought \$500 million of new offerings to market Tuesday. Dealers said the most successful deal was a \$200 million issue of 9% percent, five-year bonds by Japan Development Bank. The issue, launched by Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets, was priced with an initial yield 45

basis points over U.S. Treasury securities of similar maturities.
"It was a good spread for a great name," said Mr. Meadows of Salomon Brothers. Japan Development Bank carries a government guarantee. The issue was the bank's first in dollars since April 1987. Dealers said that with the current weakness of the yen and signs of tighter credit in Japan, Japanese issuers will have added incentive to borrow in dollars. With the current turmoil on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, moreover, the Japanese equity warrant bond sector is likely to remain dormant. Equity warrant bonds have been

an active financing vehicle for Japanese issuers this year.

Takumi Shibata, executive director of Nomura International in.

London, said his firm would be "very quiet" on the equity
warrant front "at least for the next few weeks." He added, "The dollar will be the dominant sector."

Currency Rates

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Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Friday

	Stock Indexes		Money Rates Uplied States	Sept. 2	Aug. 26
	Valled Steles . Sept. 2	Aug. 26 Chree	Olecount rate	61/2	6V2
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	54 P Ing 30235	14724 +1.64 %	3-month Interbank	41/6	- 41/16
k			West Germany		
F	Princip 1.744.90	1,770,70 1,34 %	Lombard	5.00	5,00
	FT 30 1,405.90	1,425.40 1.37%	Call money	430	4.40
	Acres.		3-month Interbank	5.15	5.40
	Nickel 225 27.116.50	27,565.41 1.63%	<u>स्तानो</u>	45	
	West Garmeny		Bonk base rate	12.00	12.00
	Commercial LASILOD -	1,454.10 0.21 %	Coll money	1134- 12 9/16	1215 12 5/16
	Hone Kens		3-month Interbunk	14 77 19	14-27 10

437.80 -- 345%

London p.m. fix5 428.75 433.15 -- 1.02 %

Growth Slows In U.S.

Report Predicts Strong 3d Period

NEW YORK — The rate of U.S. economic expansion slowed in August but the level of new orders remained high enough "to all but assure robust economic growth for the third quarter," the National Association of Purchasing Management announced Sunday.

The Purchasing Manager's Index declined nearly 3 percentage

points, to 56.2 percent from 59 per-cent in July, marking the second consecutive monthly decline in the

rate of growth.

The index is a composite based on seasonally adjusted indexes for five indicators — new orders, production, vendor deliveries, inventories and employment. Numbers above 50 indicate economic expan-

"Although the economy contin-ued to grow in August, it did so with less vigor than the past two months," said Robert Bretz, chairman of the association's Business

Survey Committee.
"Nevertheless," Mr. Bretz said,
"new orders are still at a high enough level to all but assure robust economic growth for the third

Based on the figures for all of this year, the index is "consistent" with an annual economic growth rate of about 3.7 percent, Mr. Bretz

New orders expanded in August for the 39th consecutive month, although at a slower pace than in June and July. The new orders in-dex stood at 59.9 percent, with new export orders primarily responsible for the growth. The production index in August

fell to 58.2 percent. It was the fourth-highest level of the year but significantly lower than the 63.1 percent recorded in June and 62.7

Vendor deliveries also slackened. The August index stood at 58.1 percent, down from the two preceding months.

Inventories declined in August after rising sharply in July, after taking seasonal variations into ac-count. The index fell to 48.6 percent from 55.1 percent in July. Employment grew in August, but the rate of increase slowed to

an index of 50.7 percent from July's 51.7 percent. Although prices increased for the 25th month in a row, fewer companies reported higher prices in August than did in recent months. The price index fell to 78.7 percent in August from 81.1 percent in July. It was the lowest since March when

the index stood at 74.1 percent.



Floor dealers signaling for orders Saturday at the start of stock-index futures trading at the Osaka Stock Exchange. Trading in the futures was strong during the first sessions in Osaka and Tokyo.

Japanese Futures Strong in Debut

Trading Activity Exceeds Expectations in First Session

TOKYO - Interest in stock-index futures was stronger than expected Saturday, but institutional investors remained generally cautious as the two major Japanese stock exchanges began trading the The heavy volume was due to

Wall Street's strong performance on Friday, which raised stock prices in Japan, brokers said.

Overall trading volume in Tokyo for Tokyo Stock Price Index, or TOPIX, futures was 77,470 contracts, compared with 75,018 for the Nikkei-225 contract in Osaka,

according to exchange figures. But in money terms, the higher

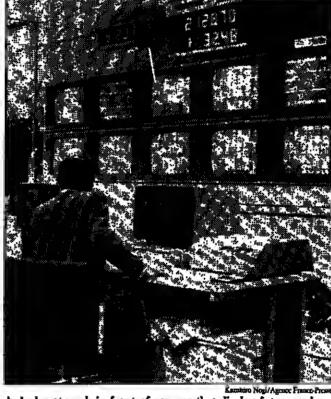
value of the Osaka contracts made volume there worth about 2.1 tril-lion yen (\$15.45 billion), compared with about 1.7 trillion for Tokyo. The December 1988 contract for the Nikkei-225 futures opened at 27,940 and closed at 27,850. The

only other trading was 18 contracts for March 1989, which both opened and closed at 28,080. Brokers said the heavy concentration of trading on December was expected on the first day of trading. It will take time to work out spreads with more distant

months, they said.

from Friday's close. TOPIX is the comprehensive price index covering all 1,117 issues listed on the first section, the board for major companies listed on the Tokyo exchange

Japan is the 11th country to have a market for stock-index futures. Daiwa Securities Co. "Regardless of token orders, dai-The Kansas City Board of Trade in the United States was the first ex- ly transactions (in Tokyo and Osa-



That Nikkei index itself, which is A dealer at work in front of screens that display futures prices.

based on share prices of 225 selected companies, closed at 27,488.25, up 371.75 points, or 1.4 percent, fered the first contracts six years year," he added.

ago.
"Many people placed orders as a token of celebration," said an offi-But institutional investors remained cautious. cial at Nikko Securities Co.

Mitsubishi Trust Bank did not place any orders. Nearly 70 percent of transac-"It is not good that prices are tions were executed by brokerage houses, said a senior dealer at fixed by token orders," an official said. "It is not reliable, and we will

wait and see for a week or so." (AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Oil Prices Skid Below \$15 **As Output Soars**

NEW YORK - U.S. oil prices. which fell to a six-week low of under \$15 a barrel late last week, are poised to continue sliding this week amid accelerated production by OPEC members, industry analysts

said Saturday and Sunday. On the New York Mercantile Exchange Friday, crude oil for October delivery fell to \$14.77 a barrel, the lowest level since March 9, from \$15.34 the previous week.

According to reports Sunday, the increased production and quota

cheating by some cartel members, reportedly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, has created domestic problems for Rilwann Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister who is chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

A Sunday report in the Guardian. a leading Nigerian newspaper, said Mr. Lukman was being criticized by members of the country's military government, who reportedly felt that he was being too high-minded in refusing to allow the country to deviate from its OPEC quota, de-

spite cheating by other members.

The oil cartel produced about 20 million barrels of crude a day in August, more than a million barrels a day higher than in July and the most in 12 months, according to industry executives, government officials and shipping sources.

The 13-member group's produc-tion ceiling is 15.06 million barrels a day for 1988, excluding Iraq, which does not accept a quota and currently pumps an estimated 2.7 million barrels daily.

Iraq and its Gulf War foe Iran

are eager to expand oil exports to pay for post-war reconstruction, potentially putting further pressure on prices.

In a report for Monday release, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said OPEC production was likely to increase this month

The publication said OPEC's production advanced in August because its members moved to stake claims to larger shares of total output in the wake of the Iran-Iraq

The Middle East peace dividend that the oil industry had hoped for - a new resolve by OPEC to reduce production and drive up

prices - seems distant. "How people can interpret the cease-fire as bullish for oil markets is beyond me," said Vahan Zanovan, the senior director at Petroleum Finance Co., a consulting

firm in Washington. With an end to the war, he said, OPEC production capacity would rise quickly by two million to three

million barrels a day.



Rilwanu Lukman

"If OPEC could not come up with a credible, implementable production-sharing plan in 1986 or 1987 or 1988, how on earth can it do it in 1989, with capacity increasing?" he asked

Paul Vlaanderen, head of the oil industry division of the International Energy Agency in Paris, said,
"Stocks are at a point they have not reached since 1982 or 1983."

Oil companies and governments in consuming nations held 3.3 bil-lion barrels at the beginning of July, according to the agency, up 146 million barrels from a year earlier.

Part of the increase represents increased stockpiling by Japanese companies in July, ahead of a tax change that took effect on Aug. 1.

But analysts said other factors also are operating. For example, some thought the extra stocks are a "war cushion," accumulated by refiners that feared a supply interruption because of the attacks on oil tankers in the Persian Gulf.

Those supplies presumably would be available for consumption if Iran and Iraq reached a conclusive peace.

Marion B. Stewart, an analyst with National Economic Research Associates, based in White Plains, New York, estimated the cushion at 200 million barrels or more, which amounts to 11 days of imern Europe and Japan. He said the threat of a liquidation of the war cushion could mean plummeting oil prices this fall "unless OPEC quickly reins in production."

Other analysts said expectations about OPEC's future production are supporting prices at the mo-(Reuters, NYT, UPI, AP)

South Africa Gold and Exchange Reserves Fall to Lowest Point Since '86

plunging gold and foreign currency re-serves, now at their lowest level since mid-1986, are causing deep concern and embar-rassment to economic policy makers. Gerhard de Kock, the Reserve Bank governor, said last month that gold and foreign exchange reserves had plummeted to a level where they were sufficient to pay

for only two months' imports.

The main fear of economists and bankers is that the fall will exacerbate a slide in the rand and send inflation soaring.

"Three months' import cover is serious. Two months' is a crisis," remarked one

The dwindling reserves also embarrass South Africa, the economic powerhouse of the continent, when compared with the bealthier import cover ratios of some of its black neighbors.

equivalent to 24 months' import cover. Zimbabwe, whose economy is often por-trayed by South African officials as a hopeless case, usually has reserves sufficient to

cover at least three months' imports, ac-

cording to economists in Harare.

South Africa's gold and foreign exchange reserve holdings have dropped from a peak of 8.7 billion rand (\$3.57) billion) in August 1987, to 5.6 billion rand in July of this year, Reserve Bank figures

The sharpest fall came last June when the central bank, worried by a marked deterioration in the balance of payments, swapped 1 billion rand of gold reserves for hard currency to meet heavy foreign debt

The last time the import cover ratio

African Mutual Life Assurance Co., the country's biggest investment institution.

"Unless it improves substantially," he said, "the economy will remain very vulnerable to capital outflows, and if you don't pay attention to the import cover ratio you run the risk of a collapse in the rand. A capital drain through foreign disin-

vestment and heavy debt repayments to overseas banks has already contributed to a steady slide in the value of the rand against major currencies this year At its current level of about 2.44 to the

dollar, the rand has depreciated by 27 percent against the U.S. currency since Jannary and by even more against the British pound, the Deutsche mark and the yen. Leading local banks predict further falls went down to two months was in mid-1986, in the rand and a consequent upsurge in

Pretoria's major trading partners. "Ripple effects of the weak rand are already spreading through the economy,

and the net result will be an acceleration of the inflation rate," said Standard Bank Investment Corp., in an economic review. Declining reserves have heightened concern about the current account, the broad

measure of trade in goods and services, which slipped into deficit for the first time since 1984 in the first quarter of this year. Last month, the government introduced a package of emergency measures aimed on a wide range of imports and tightened Mohr. credit and exchange controls to shield the "Bur balance of payments and shrinking re- tal combined with falling reserves, our abil-

The current account recorded a small

Reuters

Botswana this month reported that its and that was very close to an all-time low." inflation, which is running at 12.4 percent surplus in the second quarter, but economics of South annually, well above the inflation rates of mists said this would have to be increased considerably if Pretoria is to meet repayment commitments on about \$22 billion of foreign debt.

South Africa has been forced to make heavy debt payments to creditors since foreign banks cut credit lines in 1985 amid intense anti-apartheid pressures.

South Africa remains a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, but neither organization will lend money to Pretoria because of its discriminatory race laws.

"If we had free access to foreign capital mainly at curbing surging imports. It imposed surcharges of as much as 60 percent so much about our reserves," said Mr. "But with the continued outflow of capi-

ity to keep repaying foreign debt comes into question," he added.

Moscow Markets MiG-29 at Farnborough Show

By Barry James

ional Herald Tribuni FARNBOROUGH, England -Displaying a new determination to ase Western sales and marketing techniques, the Soviet Union gave a spectacular aerobatics performance with one of its most modern fighters, the MiG-29, on the first day of the Famborough air show Sunday, but a demonstration flight by another Soviet plane was abort-

For about 10 minutes, a MiG performed low-level runs at high speed, slow-speed passes at a 25 degree angle for attack, vertical climbs, controlled stalls, a knifeedge maneuver known as a tail slide and a series of spectacular twists and turns with its afterburners glowing bright orange.

Western observers said they were surprised to see such agile perfora-mances from the MiG-29, which employs hydraulic controls rather than the fly-by-wire methods that are increasingly used in Western The display by the twin-engined MiG, with its distinctive twin fins,

was the first time the Soviet Union had shown such a modern military jet before a mass audience in the The appearance at the show of two MiG-29s underscored a new to sell military aircraft on the world pacity would be a dominant factor

Apart from a series of demonstration flights by a MiG-29 in Fin-land a couple of years ago, the nell Douglas MD-11 trijet in 1993 Soviets have never before given and the twin-engined Airbus A-330 Western defense experts such a the following year. close-up look at one of their leading front-line fighters. In a less impressive performance,

full power when there was a bang plants on the Soviet planes apfrom one of its four engines and flames shot out of the back. The pilot immediately cut power and braked about 100 yards (90 meters) in front of about 10,000 people who were watching the

event. There was no immediate explanation for the mishap, but experts said a compressor surge may have been to blame. Although the Antonov has appeared in the West before, the

event Sunday was to be its first industry. flying demonstration outside of the Of the nearly 700 MiG-29s in service, about 170 have been deliv-

world's most powerful with a thrust plane. of up to 72,000 pounds. Soviet determination to use West- rector of Rolls Royce, said he was last Sunday, in which 51 persons cial inquiry said the crash appeared

in civil aviation in the 1990s.

He said the engine is on schedule Shortly before the aborted flight

of the Antonov, Rolls Royce engineers said the Soviets appeared to a giant Antonov 124 freight plane, have solved many of the problems the world's largest aircraft, was associated with building large tur-lumbering down the runway under bofan engines. They said the power peared similar in conception to the Rolls Royce RB211 series, but possibly carried a heavy weight penalty and appeared to be less reliable than equivalent Western engines.

> The Soviet representatives cleariv came to Famborough with export possibilities in mind. Their high-level sales delegation headed by A.S. Systsov, the minister responsible for the Soviet aviation

Of the nearly 700 MiG-29s in white and blue markings of Aero-ered to foreign nations, including flot, the Soviet national carrier. those of India, Iraq, Syria and Yu-Earlier Sunday, Rolls Royce un-veiled its RB211-524L turbofan en-and Hungary also are reported to gine, which is claimed to be the be potential purchasers of the

Despite the disaster at the Ram-Sir Ralph Robins, managing di- stein air show in West Germany flight in France last June. An offiern sales and marketing techniques convinced that engines of that ca- died when an Italian jet plowed to have been caused by pilot error.

into a crowd of onlookers, events at Farnborough continued as scheduled. High-performance jets thundered through the sky, performing stomach-churning turns and loops. Organizers said safety was of

prime importance at the show, one of the world's biggest showcases for the aerospace industry. More than 700 exhibitors from 24 nations participated. Pilots were barred from flying over or turning toward the crowd.

There has not been a fatal accident

at Farnborough since 1953, when a

de Havilland jet broke up in mid-

air, killing 29 people on the ground. All planes had to rehearse before a committee of experts before being allowed to perform at the show.

The acrobatic team of the British planes were accompanied by a Air Force, the Red Arrows, is to perform later in the week, but it will avoid the intricate mid-air maneuvers that caused three Italian jets to collide at the Ramstein show, according to Air Commo-dore Dan Honley, deputy director of the Society of British Aerospace Companies Ltd_ organizers of the

> Another participant at the air show was the Airbus A-320 fly-bywire airliner. One of the planes

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the employment data," said Thomas Zucosky, president of Aegis Capital Management Corp. "It has been a slow, kind of boring domothing market all week, and today made up for it," he said Friday. "The Labor Department reported Friday that unemployment rose to 5.6 percent in August, an increase of Q2 percentage point over July. Non-farm payroll jobs grew in August by 219,000, up from the re-used figure of 200,000 in July. In its enginel estimate for July, the Labor

crease in non-tarm payrolls. ... Most economists had predicted a higher figure for August. They said the employment data suggest U.S. economic growth has begun to

Department reported a 283,000 in-

The data eased investors' considble concerns about the possibility the Federal Reserve Board would find it peressery to raise inlorest rates in the near term to disopurage borrowing and thus stem inflation, said James Kochan, chief ixed income strategist for Merrill Lyoch Cantal Markets.

The relatively weak employment data suggest that the Fed "would not used to entertain tightening moves at least through September. Mr. Rochen said. "And that was encouraging to the bond market,"

Japanese GNP Said to Fall

TOKYO - Japan's economy is believed to have registered negative growth in April, May and June, the first quarter of the 1988 fiscal year, leading newspapers said here Saturday. The Nihon Keizai and Asahi newspapers quoted semor officials of the government's Economic Planning Agency as saying that the neg-Mive growth compared with the Jamury-March period was chiefly the to an increase in imports and a slowdown in people works projects.

The Nihon Keizai quoted a serior official as saying that he believed the Japanese gross national product contracted 0.5 percent in the April-June period, compared with the preceding three months.

Economic Planning Agency confirm the reports, adding that the agency is to make an official announcement on the economic performance for the tient counter of fiscal 1988 in mit September.

New International Bond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup.	Price	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NO	TES					
Sabre X	\$ 24	1992	1/4	100.10		Over 6-month Libor. Noncollable, Fees 0.10%.
TMC Mortgage Securities 10	£ 200	2019	0.30	100		Over 3-month Libor until 1998 and ½ over thereofter Average life 7.2 years. Fees 0.50%. Denominations £10,000
Girozentrale & Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkossen	Y 10,000	1995	0.55	100.35	:-	Below the Joponese long-term prime rate, semiannually Noncollable. Fees 0.35%, Denominations 100 million yer.
FIXED-COUPON						
Dai-Ichi Kongyo (Australia)	\$150	1992	9%	10136	99.88	Noncollable. Fees 1966.
Finnish Export Credit	\$150	1991	91/2	101%	100 18	Noncollable. Fees 196%.
Japan Development Bank	\$200	1993	9%	101%		Noncollable. Fees 1%%
Nippon Credit Bank	\$150	1993	94	101%	100.03	Noncolloble. Fees 17/%.
Tokyo Electric Power	\$250	1993	9%	101%	100.38	
Xerox Credit	\$200	1990	9%	101.1n	99.98	Noncollable, Fees 196%
CB Finance	DM 300	1993	6	100%	99.20	Noncollable. Fees not disclosed.
Deutsche Bank Finance	DM 600	1994	6	100%	99.13	Noncollable. Fees not disclosed.
Bectric Power Development Company	DM 120	1995	6	10114	99.70	Noncollable. Fees 284%,
National Bank of Hungary	DA 200	1995	6¼	97	94.90	Nancollable: Fees 244%.
World Bank -	m. 150,000	1993	11	10134	99.50	Noncollable. Fees 136%.
Annro Australia	Aus\$ 60	1991	13%	1011/2	100.00	Noncoliable. Fees 11/2.
State Bank of New South Wales	Y 6,000	1993	7	101%	=.	Noncollable. Redemption amount finded to the price of the Japanese government bond futures contract due Sept. 1993. Feas 1976.
EQUITY-LINKED						
Hankyu	\$200	1992	4%	100	95.50	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 798 yea per share and at 136.10 year per dollar. Fees 246%.
Howa Machinery	\$ 50	1992	open	100	. 96.00	Coupon indicated of 56%. Noncolleble, Each \$5,000 non- with one womant exercisable into company's shares at a expected 29% premium. Fees 26% Terms to be set Sept. 6
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Weak Jobs Data Boosts Bond Prices

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

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he will be the NEW YORK — Bond prices ment issues, the price of 10-year notes rose to 101 18/32 from 99 ter receiving a big boost Friday from weak employment figures that suggested U.S. economic growth is slowing and eased con-

from 9.38 percent. interest rates. On Friday, the bond marker. In the short-term end of the credposted its largest one-day advance it markets, the federal funds rate, since Jan. 15, with the price of the charged on overnight interbank beliwether 30 year Treasury bond loans, was slightly higher at 814 gaining more than 2 points. | loans, was slightly higher at 814. But

For the week, the 30-year bond rose to 100 20/32 from 96 30/32. The higher price meant the issue's percent

ties were generally 10-20 basis points lower, according to Salomon yield fell to 9.06 percent from 9.43 Brothers Inc. "The big number this week was

Prices of mortgage-backed securities gained about 1.5 points, but the differentials of their yields over those of Treasury debt with similar

short-term rates on taxable securi-

. Among intermediate govern- maturities widened by about eight basis points.

96.50 Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant ex

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into company's shares at 1,066 yen per share and at 137.30 yen per dollar. Fees 25%.

into company's shares at 3,280 yen per share and at 137.30 yen per dollar. Fees 24%.

into company's shares at 606 year per share and at 137.55 year per dollar. Fees 255%.

Noncollable, Each 5,000-mark note with one warrant east-cisable into company's shares at 700 yen per share and at 73,38 yen per mark. Fees 254%.

Corporate issuance declined on the week Less than \$1 billion in new issues came to market. Newissue yields fell by 15 to 35 basis points, while seasoned corporate 246 DM. spreads were unchanged.

In the municipal marker, newissue general obligation yields de- and Hoechst rose the same amount active electric revenue issues rose close the week at 490 DM.

Amid the bond market's overall mood of enthusiasm, Mr. Zucosky of Aegis Capital injected a note of caution.

"We feel that the market overextended itself on the rally," he said. "We think this is an extreme technical reaction and the market will

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Analysts See Long-Term Downward Trend in U.S. Equities

they expected U.S. equities to decline in the over."

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 52.28 points to 2.054.59 Friday, may climb as high as 2,100 over the next few July. sessions while investors revel in reduced Th fears of higher interest rates.

But analysts warned that the relief, which came from the release of a report on modest U.S. unemployment gains in August, may be short-lived if interest rates do not soon show

"One swallow does not a summer make," U.S. interest rates upward, was revised NEW YORK - Prices on the New York said Alfred Goldman, a market analyst with downward to 200,000, from 283,000. Stock Exchange may advance further in the A.G. Edwards & Sons. "There is no reason to next few sessions, but market analysts said conclude that the year-old bear market is showed that the U.S. economy may be slow-

> The U.S. Labor Department reported on to 5.6 percent in August, from 5.4 percent in

The department also reported that nonfarm employment in August rose 219,000 from July, less than the 225,000 increase U.S. markets had expected.

Meanwhile, the figure on nonfarm employment in July, which last month helped convince, the Federal Reserve Board to push "People are not going to

Market analysts said the labor figures

ing to a more sustainable growth rate than was previously suspected. A slowdown in Friday that unemployment in the nation rose growth would reduce pressure on the Fed to further tighten interest rates. "The numbers suggest that in August, at least, the economy lost some starch," said Hugh Johnson, a market analyst with First Albany Corp.

But they warned that it was still too soon to tell whether interest rates would decline in the long term. Evidence of a sustained decline is required before the stock marker can

"People are not going to believe that the Friday.

economy has slowed until they see more than one month's worth of soft economic data," said Mr. Johnson.

Any serious, long-term rebound in stocks requires participation by institutional investors, who have been hoarding cash in fear that interest rates would continue to rise.

"We'll need to see more evidence that interest rates have peaked, or are coming down, before institutional investors get involved," said Newton Zinder, a market analyst with Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc.

Analysis also stressed that thin trading after the Labor Dayholiday on Monday may exaggerate any move in the market, as it did

Worries About Rising Interest Rates Dominate World Stock Exchanges

Amsterdam

Events in New York, London and Tokyo depressed stock prices in Amsterdam last week, over-whelming several positive factors

in the Dutch economy. The ANP-CBS general index closed at 261.1 on Friday, compared with 262.6 the previous Fri-

Volume for the week totaled about 4.738 billion guilders, down from about 5.388 billion the previous week. Many Dutch companies announced good results for the first half, but poor U.S. trade figures and lack of activity in London made Amsterdam traders adopt a wait-and-see attitude, analysts

Stockbrokerage Kempen & Co. said it expects the market to im-prove in the next few days as investors show satisfaction over the apparent easing of inflationary pressures in the United States.

Frankfurt

Stocks fell slightly last week as investors remained worried by interest rates and traded with reserve. The Commerzbank index closed Friday at 1,453 points, down 3.1 down from the previous Friday.

Volume on the eight West German stock exchanges totaled 9 bil-lion Deutsche marks, up from 8,9 billion marks traded the previous

Stock in retailers showed strong increases. Karstadt, for instance, numped 30.90 DM to 427.10 DM. Preussag added 6 DM to finish at 176 DM after releasing strong results for the half.

Auto stocks were lower: BMW fell 2 DM to 475 DM, Daimler-Benz dropped 1 DM to 649 DM, and Volkswagen slid 220 DM to In the chemical sector BASE

was up 30 pfenning to 258.90 DM, clined by 5 to 10 basis points, but to 280 DM. Schering lost 8 DM to amid fears that a fall in the curren-Bank shares she sults. Dresdner rose 5.30 DM to 261.50 DM, and Commerzbank was up 80 pfenning to 225 DM.

Deutsche Bank, however, slipped 1.30 DM to 454 DML Hong Kong

Trading was mixed for most of last week, but both major market

points to finish at 1,620.53. Kong dollars, down from an aver- ramors. age 506 million dollars the previous

The market was closed last Monday due to a public holiday. On Tuesday, rising interest rates around the world dominated the market, and the Hang Seng dropped 43 points by noon before bargain-hunters checked the slide. The Hang Seng finished Tuesday down 25.28 points and the Hong Kong Index dropped 15.88 points that day, their worst performances of the week.

On Wednesday, stock prices rose slightly, but dealers continued to express pessimism and the market fell again Thursday.

On Friday the Hang Seng rose 16.57 points and the Hong Kong Index gained 12.28 points, but the gains did not dispel fears that the market would slide this week.

London

Fears of a new increase in British interest rates depressed the market last week, and stocks fell sharply in nervous trading.

The Financial Times industrial share index lost 19.5 points last week to close at 1,405.9, and the 100-share index ended at 1,746.9, down 23.8 points from the previous week's close.

Disastrous British trade figures and a subsequent rise in interest rates continued to weigh on the market.

Investors kept a close watch on erratic movements in the pound, cy could set off another rise in Stocks in breweries, food concerns, stores and leasure shares were among those hit hardest.

After a mid-week rally fizzled, shares fell Thursday in response to a sharp fall on Wall Street. Analysts said investors were also reluctant to take up new positions as the current trading account drew to a

indexes finished lower. Dealers re-acted with caution after large falls day, prompted by latest U.S. unem-the previous week, although trad-ployment figures, led to a reduction on holiday. ing picking up Friday with selective in losses in London at the end of

buying.

The Hang Seng Index ended the

There was strong speculative deweek 14.94 points lower at mand for certain shares, notably 2.449.89. The Hong Kong Index, cement-maker Blue Circle, which which has a broader base, shed 5.83 rose on rumors that it had been points to finish at 1,620.53.

Average daily volume for the from Lafarge of France. Enterprise week totaled 456 million Hong Oil also benefited from takeover

Stock prices fell last week in the thinnest trading so far this year.
The Comit Index ended at 513.48, down from 526.71 the previous Friday.

Average daily volume was only about 80 billion lire, compared with 100 billion the previous week. The number of shares traded averaged 22 million a day, down from

about 25 million the previous week. in the Ferruzzi group were also down for the week: Ferruzzi Agric-ola slid 6.60 percent, Montedison

was down 4.29 percent, and Eri-dania was off 2.03 percent. Other major concerns also fell, Olivetti was off 3.50 percent, CIR slid 2.73 percent, Pirelli dropped 3.63 percent, Fiat fell 1.92 percent, and Generali was down 1.29 per-

Banks were hit hard. Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano plunged 10.61 percent, and Mediobanca was off 4.43 percent

Most analysts said they expect the market to continue falling during the next few days because of the changes, a lack of interest by foreign investors and uncertainties about Italian domestic policies.

Paris

Stocks on the Paris Bourse week showed little movement last week in thin trading, despite general opshowed little movement last week timism about the French economy. 27,488.25 yer on Saturday. The In the chemical sector, Ciba-With bule daily variation, the market closed at 27,678.91 yer the Gegy bearer was off 100 to 3,250, CAC index finished the week at previous Saturday, but suffered a and Sandoz bearer fell 275 to 344.8, down from 348.2 the previ-

ous Friday.

The analysts added, bowever, The analysts added, bowever, market averaged 468 million shares that economic fundamentals a day compared with 491 million should lift prices on the Bourse. Real economic growth is expected to be a healthy 3.5 percent in France this year, while business investment is currently at record levels. Earnings results for the first half were good, they noted, and earnings for the year are expected

to fare well. Analysis said there is abundant bquidity in France that could soon begin to flow into the stock market.

Singapore

late in the week to close on a firmer

The Straits Times industrial index gained a solid 14.76 points on dustries. Friday to close at 1,049.27, up 4.50

points for the week, Ferruzzi Finanziaria began trading Thursday, and fell 2.03 percent about 163.8 million units, valued at over two trading days. Other shares 166.7 million units worth about week, but he said he was concerned

> erage was 32.8 million units. share prices recovered in the last central banks and raise its official two days as bargain-bunters discount rate. brought the slide to a halt.

Market observers said institutional buyers adopted a wait-andsee attitude ahead of the general election on Sannday, in which the ruling People's Action Party of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew faced one of its biggest challenges

in 25 years. Overall sentiment was cautious somber mood on other world ex- and ptice gains were marginal in

Tokvo

Share prices recovered quickly

plunge of 299.81 yen last Monday. The Nikker's close this weekend Analysts said widespread fear of represented an increase of 109.15 ended at 8,195, off 105, and Jacobshigher interest rates remained. The yen over Monday but a drop of Suchard fell to 7,450, down 110.

market was also relatively inactive because many investors were still urday.

Volume in the first section of the shares the previous week. The average daily value of shares traded came to 523.0 billion yen, down from 639.8 billion yen the previous

Share prices tumbled on Thursday, when the Nikkei lost 431.69 ven, its third-largest loss in a single day this year. Investors feared the yen's depreciation against the dol-

But investors began buying again Friday to push the Nikkei

back up. Stocks that ended the week high-The market staged a mild rally Nippon Steel and NKK, and stocks in heavy industries, including Mitsubisbi Heavy Industries and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy In-

> Gains were made in the electrical sector, where Toshiba and Mitsubi-

Total volume for the week was shi Electric rose, and in precision about 163.8 million units, valued at instruments and securities houses. An analyst at Daiwa Securities lars. Last week, volume was about Co. predicted active trading this

305.1 million dollars. The daily av- about the yen-dollar exchange rate. Financial experts said the Bank Losses outnumbered gains for of Japan has no choice but to fol-the first three days of the week, but low the leads of U.S. and European

Lurich

The mood was somber on the Zurich stock market last week, and the major market indexes fell. The Credit Suisse index finished at 463.7, down from 475.8 a week earlier, and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator ended at 522.7, compared

Volume was modest, as foreign investors stayed away and Swiss institutional investors preferred to put their funds into bonds, dealers

Bank stocks fared better than after starting at low levels last most. Union Bank of Switzerland fell 35 to 3,165; Credit Suisse finished off 10 at 2,510, and Swiss Bank Corp. slid 9 to 351.

12,100. In the food sector, Nestle bearer

CURRENCY: Global Economic Efforts Fractured by Divergent Outlooks

YEN: Capital Outflows Exert Downward Pressure on Japanese Currency

(Continued from Page 1) dollar and to squeich inflationary

Those efforts - in which the Bank of Japan did not participate

appear to have succeeded in calming the markets in the shortterm, foreign-exchange dealers

But the hands-off stance taken by the Japanese central bank, prompted mainly by domestic economie considerations like the desire to insure the stability of Japanese stock markets, risks disrupting the process of adjusting global

Neal M. Soss, a former official with the Fed who now works for First Boston Corp., said it is difficult to accurately assess the impact of the schism between Japan and Europe on international economic

coordination. But he was skeptical about the effectiveness of efforts by the Group of Seven major industrial nations to influence the global foreign-exchange market in the long run, the cooperation between prospects and the progress being

nated actions are limited by the enormous volume of trading in global markets and the demands of

Japan, West Germany, Britain, Canada, France and Italy. situation and perceptions."

York, took an even more per ease trade imbalances.

Europe." But Mr. Eaten said in the long-

term. He said the nations' coordi- Washington and Tokyo is "very made on adjusting trade imbalnational economic policies. The and U.S. exports," he said "You group consists of the United States, push down in one place and some-

"I wrote an article recently calling them the 'crowd of seven,'" Mr. Soss said. "They aren't really a group at all. Each has its own motives related to its own economic

gist with Nikko Securities in New tic view of attempts by the Group of Seven to stabilize currencies and "The G-7 coordination is coming apart at the seams," Mr. Eaton said. "The U.S. and Japan are es-

sentially pursuing an off-the-re-cord agreement allowing the dollar to rise. We are turning our back on

bearish for the dollar. "A strong dollar is going to squeeze the U.S. financial system

push down in one place and some-thing pops up in another." C. Fred Bergsten, an economist with the Institute for International Economics in Washington, and a former economic adviser to the Ford and Carter administrations, said U.S. political factors have ex-

acerbated the divergence in views Charles Eaton, a portfolio stratebetween Europe and Japan. "I think there are a couple of schisms on the dollar," Mr. Bergsten said. "The first is between Germany and Japan. The Germans are much more realistic in their assessment of the dollar's strength, basing it on the fact that there is no model anywhere showing the U.S. deficit going below \$100 billion in

"The Japanese take a much more optimistic view of U.S. economic

ances," be said.

The second schism Mr. Bergsten noted is between the United States and other members of the Group of

The U.S. knows the dollar is too strong and is not sustainable at these levels," he said. "But in the short-term, for electoral reasons, it wants to avoid a decline." David Buchen, a partner in Buchen Kurz & Co., a New York consulting firm, said the split in

views on the dollar is part of a broader divergence in economic pobcies, with national economic priorities taking precedence over international cooperation. He said the Japanese have done just want the United States wanted them to do: "When the dollar was weak, they supported it," he said. "They have kept their interest rates low, stimulated domestic demand

and are reducing their trade surplus

with us. But they are alraid now

that their stock market is vulnera-

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS You will find below a listing of job positions published

last Thursday	under the rubric in	ternational Positions.		
TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER		
HEAD, PROJECT RESOURCE CENTRE		Bernard Van Leer Foundation.		
DYNAMIC MANAGER		Andrė & Cie S.A.		
TRANSLATORS		Ministry of Finance & Petroleum (State of Qatar).		
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Excellent	Manufacturing & contracting Luxembourg company.		
SENIOR EXCUTIVE		Film & Video Industry Association.		
TECHNICAL ADVISER	U.S. \$36,000	IFAD		

U.S. \$46,000 If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neutily Codex, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.81. Telez: 613595

(Continued from Page 1) mentals, analysis asserted, as Japan's growth rate, at more than 4 During Quarter

percent, is substantially higher than that of West Germany. Some currency analysts in Tokyo viewed the dollar's climb since June from the 125 level to about 135 as a sustainable shift based on improvements throughout 1988 in the U.S. trade deficit and Japan's balance of payments surplus. Even a dollar-yen rate of 145 or higher is viewed here as sustainable

if the next U.S. administration takes steps to raise taxes, decrease federal expenditures or otherwise reduce the fiscal deficit. But many other analysts contended that the dollar is likely to resume its downward slide after the presidential elections in November, when it would become clear, they said, that progress in correcting trade im-balances was slowing and new cl-

forts to reduce the U.S. budget and trade deficits were not in the offing. "We're looking for a yen-dollar rate of 130 by year-end and 118 this time next year," said David Pike, research manager at URS Phillips & Drew International "The adjust ment process has virtually stopped, and we see little possibility of po-licy change in the United States." Prevailing views in Europe are similarly pessimistic. But the recent

The West German central bank's recent decision to raise its official discount rate, the interest charged on loans to commercial banks, along with aggressive statements by the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pohl, have relieved pressure on the mark by signaling traders that speculative gains would no longer be possible.

At the same time, the Bank of Japan's hands-off posture in the face of a depreciating yen has be-gun to backfire. Until last week, the bank's decision to do no more than talk down the dollar signaled its confidence that the yen-dollar rate would remain in a 130-135 band.

nance Minister Knichi Miyazawa,

brushing aside the yen's decline, was

taken as "a green light to specula-

tors," as one market analyst said, and a more concerted attack on the yen began to gain momentum. Several local factors have also contributed to the yea's sharp decline relative to the fall of European currencies against the dollar. Pro- in the Japanese discount rate has posed taxes on some stock transac- exposed a deepening rift between

This situation is going to last until the Japanese fixed-income market becomes safer and more hi- month. crative," said Mari Yamada, an economist at Morgan Stanley In- naied its willingness to raise rates ternational Ltd. "And I don't think with repeated increases in one-

near future." secure favorable exchange rates, officials are increasingly concerned have been heavy sellers of dollars about the global impact of an inrecently, thus helping the Bank of crease in the official discount rate. Japan avoid direct intervention to . "The risk of a crash in Tokyo is lished Saturday indicated that 60 percent of projected income from cial said over the weekend. exports this year has already been traded for yen in forward markets. But a statement Thursday by Fi-

> begin to perform the same function. But most analysts said they expected the bank to be forced into the market if the yen-dollar rate drops to 138 or 140.
>
> The prospect of an eventual rise

respection of differing long-term views of the dollar's prospects than of the contrasting policy stances adopted by the Bank of Japan and the Bundesbank in process. highly liquid institutional investors market at current levels because a new issue of stock in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, which is being denationalized is scheduled for next

> bond prices will stop falling in the two- and three-month discount bill rates, the most recent of which Japanese exporters, seeking to came last week. At the same time,

support the yen. But a survey pub- real, and that would inevitably be carried over to New York," an offi-

Bank of Japan officials are now U.S. Consumer Rates hoping that hedging operations by institutions investing in dollars will Sept 2 Benk Money Market Accounts Benk Rate Monitor Index SHE House Marteone, FNLB oversee

The Global Newspaper.



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North Korea to Boycott Olympics

But Seoul Says Door Will Be Open Until Starting Day

SEOUL — North Korea has announced that its athletes will not North Korea had demanded to

"This will leave another stain in Olympic history," the North Korea an Olympic Committee said in a low the North to host five Olympic. statement carried Saturday by the Korean Central News Agency.

North Korea is one of six nations staying away from the Games. But "ultimate attempt" to entice North the Soviet Union and China are Korea and other countries to atparticipating, along with the entire East European bloc that boycotted the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

important, but more important is the future destiny of our entire nation," the North Korean statement said. "For this reason, we cannot Albania and the Seychelles. take part in the Olympic Games

Moody Wins European Masters Golf

CRANS, Switzerland (AP) - Chris Moody of England on Sunday won

the European Masters golf tournament hy one stroke, upsetting Sever-iano Ballesteros of Spain, this year's British Open champion.

Moody shot a 7-under-par 65 Sunday, bringing his four-round total to 268, or 20-under-par on the alpine course. He had been three strokes

behind going into the final round.

Ballesteros, with a 68 on Sunday and a 269 total, finished in a three-

going into the final round but had his worst score of the tournament Sunday, a 69, and Anders Forsbrand of Sweden, who bad a 64.

Promoter Says He'll Bid for Yankees

CARBONDALE, Pennsylvania (AP) - The fight promoter Dennis

comeback attempt of George Foreman, a former heavyweight champion,

would not disclose the amount of the offer or the names of the investors.

entertain an offer, we would be willing to make a commitment to purchase the Yankees." Rappaport said Saturday in an interview on a

Gilberto Roman of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council light-

bantamweight title Sunday with a unanimous decision over Kiyoshi

Hatanaka of Japan in Nagoya, Japan.

(AFP)

The removal of Angel Myers from the U.S. Olympic swimming team, after testing positive for steroid use, has been upheld by a three-member arbitration panel. Myers had contended that the positive test was the

Irish Olympics selectors in Dublin have turned down a plea by the Irish Athletics Federation to pick Eamon Coghlan, 35, the holder of the world

record in the mile and 1,500-meter, for the 5,000-meter race at the Seoul

"I'm prepared and I have a group now and if Mr. Steinbrenner would

SIDELINES

sports radio program.

ACROSS 1 Appear 5 Valuable violin

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches that is forced by single-handed

nounced that its athletes will not take part in the Seoul Olympic Cames, which open Sept. 17, and has called on other countries to join the boycott.

North Korea hast demanded to co-host the Games with South Korea. The International Olympic Committee repeatedly stated that the Olympics are awarded to a single city and cannot be shared, but the IOC and South Korea had oflow the North to host five Olympic sports. North Korea turned down the offer.

In August, the IOC launched its "ultimate attempt" to entice North tend the Games by calling for North and South Korean athletes to march side by side at the open-"For us, the Olympic Games are ing and closing ceremonies and car-

The formal deadline for entries

to the Olympics expired Friday, but South Korean officials maintain that the door will remain open imtil the final day of Games.

The North Korean Olympic

committee also urged South Koreans to support its decision to boycott the event and warned that other nations would follow suit. 1OC officials said they regretted

North Korea's decision to boycott the Games. Juan António Samar-anch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said Saturday in Lausanne, Switzerland, that although he was not surprised he was very disappointed.

He added that the IOC had

shown its good intentions in trying to find an acceptable solution. (WP, AP, AFP)

■ Athletes' Village Opens

The athletes' village, a vast com-plex of apartment buildings and service facilities, that will be home for nearly 15,000 athletes and offi-cials of the 161 countries participating in the Games, was opened Saturday, The New York Times reported from Seoul.

The ceremony was a serious, almost solemn affair. An audience of several hundred political and Olympic officials from about 80 nations sat ontside the center of the complex, listening to the welcome remarks of Park Seh Jik, the president of the Seoul Games' Organiz-

way tie for second with Ian Woosnam of Wales, who led by one stroke After a formal ceremony and the release of bundreds of balloons, the andience to wander the grounds and attend a lunch, at which they could sample food their athletes would eat during their stay. Rappaport says he has organized a group of investors and is prepared to make an offer to George Steinbrenner to huy the New York Yankees.

Rappaport, who managed Gerry Cooney and who is involved in the

The village is virtually a selfcontained city in the southeast sec-tion of Seoul, with a residential zone of 86 high-rise and midrise huildings and every amenity possible. Athletes will have access to training facilities, a shopping cen-ter, religious center, medical center, barber shop, beauty salon, theater, pharmacy, sauna, disco, laundry room, tea room, billiard room, even a video-game room and a dining hall that can accommodate 4,200 in one sitting. The head chef, Lee In

On, has a staff of 562. After the Games end on Oct. 2, the complex will become a housing development. All of the apartments in the athletes' village, as well as those in the adjacent news-media village —more than 5,500 altogeth-er — have been sold to local citi-

WEATHER

Miami Routs Florida St., 31-0 ch, acknowledged that his players Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The Miami were at the top of their game. Hurricanes, the defending national champions, got the 1988 college "I thought the entire team played well in all phases," he said. I'm proud of how we approached football season off on the right foot

Brent Snyder, the Utah State quarterback, under pressure from Broderick Thomas of Nebraska.

Saturday night with a 31-0 rout of Florida State in Miami. U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL Steve Walsh passed for two touchdowns and Cleveland Gary ran for one as the Hurricanes overthis game in a husinesslike manner and then the players went out and took care of business." whelmed the Seminoles.

The Hurricanes used a lightning-quick defense to smother one of the Nebraska 63. Utah State 13: In Lincoln, Nebraska, quarterhack nation's most explosive offenses, limiting Florida State to 91 yards Steve Taylor ran for touchdowns of 22 and 15 yards and passed for another to lead the Cornhaskers. (83 meters) in the first half and Taylor connected with Richard permitting the Seminoles to cross Bell on an 11-yard pass to cap a 74midfield just twice in the first two yard scoring drive that took just 54

seconds late in the first half. Clemson 40, Virginia Tech 7: In Clemson, South Carolina, quarterfense that Florida State tailback back Rodney Williams scored once school record 1,230 yards last year, and directed Clemson's option ofwas held to just six yards, a career fense in a 24-point second-period outburst in the triumph over Vir-

"We got whipped every way you ginia Tech. can think of," said Bobby Bowden, UCLA 5 UCLA 59, San Diego State 6: In Pasadena, California, Darryl Henley returned the first punt of the game 89 yards for a touchdown and Troy Aikman threw three scoring passes to power UCLA. Eric Ball added 122 yards on 17 carries for the Bruins, who built a 31-0 half-

LSU 27, Texas A&M 0: In Baton

Rouge, Louisiana, linebacker Ron Sancho returned an interception 20 yards for a touchdown and Eddie Fuller and Victor Jones each added touchdowns for LSU.

Georgia 28, Tennessee 17: In Athens, Georgia, Rodney Hamp-ton ran for 196 yards and two touchdowns and Tim Worley added 144 yards and two scores as Georgia's ground game overpow-

West Virginia 62, Bowling Green 14: In Morgantown, West Virginia, quarterback Major Harris directed six first-half scoring drives to pace West Virginia. Harris had 163 yards total offense in the first half, throwing for 90 yards and a touchdown and rushing for 73 yards and

another score.
South Carolina 31, North Carolina 10: In Columbia, South Carolina na, Todd Ellis passed for 290 yards and two touchdowns and Harold Green ran for two scores to lift the Gamecocks.

Ellis completed 23 of 38 passes, including scoring strikes of 48 and 8 yards. Green, a junior tailback, gained 100 yards on 21 carries and scored on plunges of 2 and 1 yards. Hawaii 27, Iowa 24: In Honolulu,

freshman place-kicker Jason Elam, making up for an earlier miss, hit two fourth-quarter field goals and Hawaii held on to upset Iowa.

(AP, UPI) Dallas drives.

DENNIS THE MENACE

Behind McMahon, **Bears Beat Dolphins** As Season Begins

The Associated Press

CHICAGO - Quarterback Jim McMahon scored two touchdowns and directed a devastating ball-control attack to lead the Chicago Bears to a 34-7 victory over the

PRO FOOTBALL

Miami Dolphins as the National Football League season opened

Sunday. It was the Bears' first triumph over the Dolphins in five regular-season meetings. The last time they met, the Dolphins won, 38-24, spoiling Chicago's perfect season in 1985.

The Bears scored on their first possession with Neal Anderson going two yards (about two meters) for

the first of his two touchdowns. Less than a minute later, Richard Dent recovered a fumble on the Miami one-yard line and Anderson scored on the next play for a 14-0 lead. Anderson carried 24 times for

McMahon completed 14 of 23 passes for 172 yards but it was his field leadership that helped keep the ball away from the Dolphins and quarterback Dan Marino.

Marino completed nine of 22 for 113 yards. It was the lowest total of completions of his career. Through the second and third periods, the Dolphins had the ball four times for a total of 11 plays and 44 yards after Marino had completed a 28-yard touchdown

pass to Mark Clayton late in the first quarter. McMahon ran for touchdowns of one and two yards to cap lengthy drives in the first half, which ended

with the Bears ahead 28-7. Although they failed to score in the third quarter, the Bears completely controlled play despite missed field goals of 40 and 44 yards by Kevin Butler.

Marino completed two passes at the start of the fourth quarter but an aborted play on a snap fumbled by Marino was recovered by Jim

Steelers 24, Cowboys 21: In Pittsburgh, Earnest Jackson scored on runs of 15 and 29 yards, Bubby Brister's scrambling passes set up his own one-yard touchdown run and the Steelers held off two late

Beneals 21, Cardinals 14: In Cir. cinnati, Boomer Esiason three three touchdown passes and the Bengals held Phoenix in the closing

minute with their second goal-line

minute with their second goal-line stand of the game.

Lions 31, Falcons 17: in Pontiar, Michigan, Detroit tuened four Allenta mistakes into touchdowns and cluding a four-yard fumble minute by linebacker George Jamison.

Detroit quarterback Chieck Long completed 13 of 19 passes for 107 yards including a seven-yard some ing strike to Pete Mandley and a one-yard TD pass to Mark Long threw one interception.

Long threw one interception.

49ers 34, Saints 33: In New Orleans, Joe Montana threw three touchdown passes in a 12-minute span of the third quarter and Mine Cofer kicked a 32-yard field soil with 1:40 left in the game to lead San Francisco.

Montana left the game with a bruised elbow after his third touck-down pass and was replaced by

Steve Young.

Bills 13, Vikings 10: In Orch.

Park, New York, Buffalo's defense stung by the loss of defensive end Bruce Smith to a five-game suspension for failing NFL drug test sacked Minnesota quarterbant. Wade Wilson six times in the unit.

of the Vikings. Jim Kelly threw for 204 yands rookie Thurman Thomas rushed for 86 yards and a touchdown and Scott Norwood kicked two failingoals as the Bills won a season opener for the first time since 1982. Rams 34, Packers 7: In Groen Bay, Wisconsin, Jim Everett passed for two touchdowns and Jerry Gray

remmed an interception 47 yards

for another score as Los Angeles

SCOREBOA

Solected College Results

Both I Carry

AUCDOMA SEP 1

Howard Par W.

Dang y . :

Britandare sign at Britan St. On cast year.

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WHEN HE TRIED

TORUN THE SHILL

THROUGH IT .

feasted on Green Bay turnovers... The Packers lost foor fumbles and had three passes intercepted in the debut of Coach Lindy Infante.
Eagles 41, Bucs 14: In Tampa,
Florida, Randall Cunningham passed for 156 yards and two touch-downs and the Philadelphia defense intercepted Vinny Testaverde five times to lead Philadelphia.

Cunningham, who also rain for touchdown, tossed a 37-yard scoring pass to Mike Quick to begin the rout and threw an eight-yarder to rookie Keith Jackson late in the first ouarter.

O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

WE COULD TRY IT).
THIS WAY, SIR ...

EUROPE

OR EVEN THIS WAY .. BUT FOR THE

PIRST DAY OF SCHOOL WE HAVE

TO BE VERY CAREFUL ...

So dominant was Miami's de-

Sammie Smith, who rushed for a

the Florida State coach. "It was

very evident that their emotion,

their second effort, their will was

They're better than I thought

they were. I thought we'd beat

them. We haven't been beaten that

Jimmy Johnson, the Miami cos-

low, on 18 carries.

stronger than ours.

bad in a long time."

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight, FRANKFURT: Overcost, Terna, 17—15 (3)—37). LONDON: Foir. Terna, 21—12 (7)—41, MAGRID: Foir. Terna, 21—4 (4)—44), New YORK: Ner Avoitable, PARIS: Cloudy, 7erna, 21—14 (7)—57). ROME: Foir. Terna, 21—18 (4)—41, TEL, AYIV: Not Avoitable, ZURICH: Claudy, Terna, 22—15 (77—37). BANGKOK: Foir. Terna, 33—27 (9)—81). HONG KONG: Stowers, Terna, 30—25 (84—77). AMAILA: Not Avoitable, Science, Stowers, Terna, 79—26 (44—48). SINGAPORE: Thurder Stowers, Terna, 79—20 (44—88).

YOU DON'T SARCASM DOES'
WANT TO NOT BECOME
LOOK TOO
BEAUTIFUL
YOU, MARCIE!



LONGER THAN HIS HAIR."

JUMBILE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME, by Hearl Arnold and Bob Lee one letter to each squ four ordinary words. KLOYE MINTEY THE ONLY VOICE THAT DAD SOME -. VOXCEN Print answer hera:

TIMES HAS IN FAMILY AFFAIRS Now arrange the circled letters to form the susprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon.

Jumbles: WHINE SYLPH JUSTLY QUARRY

12 Askew 18 Planet fourth 21 Broken, in Bres 23 Some MI.T

grads 25 Didn't exist 29 Cap for Scotty 30 N African wild

31 Heal 32 Pitches 33 Snari

34 Descartes or 35 An armadillo 37 Actress Oberon 40 Corrode

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nearest to the 49 Planet seven nearest to the sun

planes 5 Actress Gardner 6 Seamstress. sometimes 7 Giant red star in Scorpio

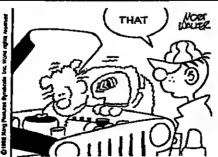
& Revolve 9 'Your lace, my thane, ----Shak. 10 Planet srdh nearest to the

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from the sun 57 Paint tester 56 Stable sound 59 Star in Lyra

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TCH! THE STUPID WAY

ANDY CAPP

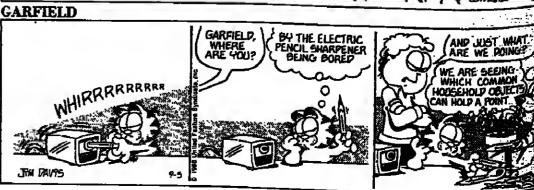


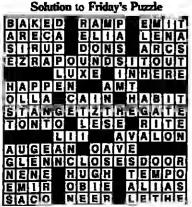
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HAPPEN?

YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO STUDY
THE FORM, HOW MILLS IT IT'S
CARRYING, THE GOING,
YOU DON'T PICK A HORSE
JUST BECAUSE IT
LOCKED AT YOU —











WE DO HAVE A NEW ONE BUT IT'S VERY STRONG





MONDAY SPORTS





Henri Leconte, left, the 10th seed at the U.S. Open, grimaces after losing a point to John Frawley of Australia, above, who earlier in the tournament had upset Paul Annacone. Frawiey won, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Leconte was the fourth men's seed to be ousted by an

L-Bonnister, 9-12. Sv-Reardon (34), NR-

Mecir and Leconte Fall Before Rain Disrupts U.S. Open

U.S. Open to cancel all play on Grandstand.

to meet Scott Davis and Andre
Second seed Mats Wilander
Agassi, the fourth seed, was to have
faced Johan Krick in third-round
Second seed Mats Wilander
forged ahead with a 6-4, 6-0, 7-5
faced Johan Krick in third-round

matches.
In the women's draw, secondseeded Martina Navratilova was
matched against African Eina Reimach and fifth seeded Califolia Reithere was Steffi Graf, who breezed nach and fifth-seeded Gabriela Sa- through her third-round match, debatini against Stephanie Rehe.

rain throughout the day, ending victories from winning the Open sometime on Monday, the Labor and completing the Grand Slam. Day holiday in the United States.

Other seeded players who survived to play another day were of the first round of play last Mou-

Henri Leconte, seeded 10th, was
the latest victim, falling to John
Frawley, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. He was the
fourth seeded men's player to be
defeated by an unseeded Anstralian player, after Boris Becker,
John McEnroe and Yannick Noah,
Becker, seeded fifth; Noah, No.
7, and Jonas Svensson, No. 13, had
earlier lost on the Grandstand
Court.

Wasserman, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

Sylvia Hanika, the 15th seed, was
defeated by Patty Fendick, 6-7 (47), 6-3, 7-5.

Frawley joined Mark Woodforde, Darren Cahill and Jason
Stoltenberg in Australia's fratemiyof giant killers.
"Yon see Woodforde beat
McEnroe, Cahill beating Becker,
and you walk on the court and say,

Ninth-seeded Lori McNeil was

the women's Grandstand sacrifice, losing to Judith Wiesner, 7-6, 3-6,

NEW YORK - Light but per- and Natalya Zvereva, No. 8, who sistent rain forced officials of the lost earlier last week, also on the

Miloslav Mecir, seeded eighth, Twelve singles matches — eight also lost on Saturday, to Emilio men's and four women's — were Sanchez, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, 6-1, and rescheduled for Monday. Top- Andres Gomez, No. 14, fell to Aarseeded Ivan Lendi was scheduled on Krickstein, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

atimi against Stephanie Rehe. feating Nathalie Herreman of The weather forecast called for France, 6-0, 6-1. Graf is only four

ed Michelle Torres, 6-3, 6-3; Man-On Saturday, the Grandstand court added to its reputation as bel Cueto, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3; Helena upset headquarters. Seven seeded Sukova (7) against Amy Frazier, 7-players among the men and women 5, 7-5; Barbara Potter (12) against have been beaten there so far this Betsy Nagelsen, 7-5, 6-3; and Karana Malagura (14) against Sandra terina Maleeva (14) against Sandra Henri Leconte, seeded 10th, was Wasserman, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

and you walk on the court and say, These gnys are beatable now, Frawley said.

"Before, it used to be negative," he said. "Now, we're getting to-gether, learning how to play the other players, getting help from

Frawley's brother, Rod, was a semifinalist at Wimbledon in 1981.



A's catcher Ron Hassey lost the ball in a collision with Yankee Willie Randolph, who then scored

Jackson Wins 20th for Reds

CHICAGO — Danny Jackson became the National League's first 20-game winner this season and went four-for-five, including two hits during Cincinnati's nine-run

SUNDAY BASEBALL

fifth, as the Reds routed the Chicago Cubs, 17-0, here on Sunday. Luis Quinones paced Cincinnati's 18-hit attack with a three-run homer and two-run single. Jackson, who scored four runs, entered the game with nine hits in 74 at-bats, a 122 average.

Jackson allowed six hits and walked none as the Reds won their fifth straight game and eighth in their last 11. The only other 20game winner is Minnesota's Frank Viola.

It was Jackson's 13th complete game, the best in the league, and the most for Cincinnati since 1984 when Mario Soto had 13, Jackson pitched his sixth shutont of the season, the most by a Red since 1973 when Jack Billingham had seven.

Leading 4-0, the Reds assured Jackson of his 20th victory with nine runs in the fifth.

Astros 4, Cardinals 3: In Hous-

homer and Billy Hatcher drove in his second home run of the season. two runs to lead the Astros.

The victory moved Houston to within five games of first-place Los

Angeles in the National League

Brewers 6, Tigers 1: In Detroit,

Ted Higuera allowed one hit in seven innings for his sixth straight victory and B.J. Surhoff hit a three-

Bob Knepper pitched five in-nings and allowed three runs and eight hits. Dave Smith, the fourth Astros pitcher, got the last three

outs for his 24th save. Expos 3, Giants 2: In Montreal. Andres Galarraga hit a two-run double and Brian Holman won for the first time in a month as the Expos swept a three-game series

with San Francisco. The Giants have lost nine of their last 11 games to drop into fourth place in the National League West.

Holman allowed seven hits in seven innings for his first victory since Aug. 4 and Tim Burke fin-ished for his 14th save. The Expos took the lead off Rick Reuschel, 17the plate and scored three runs on five hits in the fourth inning.

Indians 3, White Sox 2; In the American League, in Cleveland, Dave Clark homered with one out in the ninth to lift the Indians.

Clark connected to left on a 1-0 ton, Kevin Bass bit a two-run pitch from reliever Barry Jones for Blue Jays rallied against Texas.

run homer as Milwaukee completed a sweep of their four-game series with ther Tigers.

The Brewers have won eix straight and pulled to within four games of the first-place Tigers in the American League East. With the Tigers dropping 11 of 13, Milwaukee has picked up seven games in 14 days.

Milwaukee, which plays only

American League West teams the rest of the season, beat Detroit for the sixth straight time and finished 8-5 against the Tigers. Higuera walked two, struck out six and allowed only a fifth-inning

single to center by Mike Heath. Chuck Crim gave up three hits in Surhoff's fifth-inning homer was

8, when they sent eight batters to his fourth of the season and came after Rob Deer and Joey Meyer were walked by Walt Terrell. Blue Jays 9, Rangers 7: In To-ronto, George Bell hit a grand slam

in the bottom of the ninth and Rance Mulliniks's two-run double highlighted a five-run eighth as the

SCOREBOARD

gen at Bas Not FOOTBALL BASEBALL Selected College Results

American (ntt. 48. Clarion 26
Spitternio, Po. 14. Worms, Alich, 3
Gurneyle-Mellon 24, Duquesne 14
Paccard & Lock Howen 3
Fieride A&A 35, Delawore St. 31
Fordham 17, Kines Point 8
Hoter 0. 17, Point 7
Note Cross 47, Rhode (sland 7)

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C Value

Holy Cross 49. Rhode (sland 7 Navy 27, James Modison 14 Pinsburgh 59, N. Iowa 10 Syrocust 31, Temple 21 Virginia St. 18, W. Virginia St. 14 Moke Forest 31, Villanova 1) West Virpinia 62, Bawling Green 14 SOUTH

> Appolechion 51, 36, Citadel, 14... Austin Peay 20, Kentucky St. 14 Clemson 40, Virginia Tech 7 Proriod of, montained St. U Secreta 28. Textunessee 17 Georgia Southern 55, Newberry 7 Gromoline St. 27. Alcorn 51, 13 Howard U. 47, Morehouse 31 Nocksanville St. 24, Samford 4 Sentucky 18, Cent. Michigan 7 LSU 27, TOKUS ASM O R.SU. 27, Texts ASAN 9 Mondroll 39, Moretheed St. 17 Moreyland 27, Louisville 16 Mississipol 24, Memahis St. 6 Mississipol 51, 21, Louisland Tech 14 N.C. Central 13, N. Carolina AST 2 MC. Louisland 28, Mississipol ME Louisiana 23, Nicholis St. 6

Sovennah St. 9, Payettevuse 31, South Carolina 31, North Carolina 31, North Carolina Virginia 31, William & Macy 23 Virginia Union 20, Macyan St. 18 MIDWEST ne Kon. 40. Tarkio 22 Butter 29, Ferris St. 13 Cent. St. Ohio 41, Urbono 6 Cast. St. One at. Urbono s Droke St. 9 Impson 21 Duke 31, Northwestern 21 E. Hignois 14, Hilnois St. 7 E. Michigen 24, Marmi, Ohio 17 Evangel 28, Lincoln, Ma. 7 Nebrosko 63. Utoh SL 13 ko-Omaha 38, Wayne, Neb. 10

SOUTHWEST Arkenses 63. Pacific U. 14 Arkonsos 63. Pocific U. 14
Stansos 54. 28. Deltro 53. 15
Stansos Tech 34. SW Bootist 1
Boylor 27. New-Los Vegos 3
Lomor 42. W. Texos 51. 21
Addressern 54. Texos 23. Howo
Ma. Southern 23. NE Chlohoma
Morth Texos 29. Texos Tech. 24
SW Texos 51. 41. Texos A81. 23
Texos E1. Press 28. Anologio 53. 5 Texas-El Pago 37, Monkalo St. 3 Tuton 25, Konson St. 9

FAR WEST Air Force 29, Calorado St. 22
Artzono 24, Oreson 81, 13
Boise St. 29, Long Bench St. 19
Freme St. 48, New Mexico 21
Hostines 34, Colorado Mines 2
Anationo 35, E. New Mexico 6
N. Artzono St. 35, Unch 13
Northridge St. 17; Horyword St. 8
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Son Jose St. 51, New Mexico St. 8
Sonto Clora 25, Chico St. 16

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION Arsenot 2, Aston Villo 3 Coverier 9, Sverien 1 Middlesbrough 2 Norwich 3 Milwell 1, Derby 0 Newcastie 2 Tottenhom 2 om Forest L Sheffleid Wed

Queen's Pork Romers & Southempton 1 West Hom 1, Charlton 3 Points: Everton, Southampton, Liverpool, Norwich City 6; Aston Vitio, Mittwoll, Shef-Reid Wed, 4; Arstandi, Derby County, Chariton Athletic 3; Tottenbarn Hoissour, Lutton Town, Notifinition: Forest, Manchester United, Gueses Pork R. Wimbledon, Newcastle Unitntry City, -Middles

Hom United 0 FRENCH FIRST DIVISION 21. Etterne Q. Metz 1 Nice 1. Rordecus 0 Strephours Q. Connes & Marselle 5. Lens 2 Accourt 1, Toulon 0 Lijin 2, Perindelet Germain) Taclouse 4, Coen 0

Pedause 4, Cope to Spokhaut 6, Nembes 1
Mandpellier 4, Lavol 2
Racios Club 3, Monoco 8
Portist, Austria 28, Poris-SG, Morsellie 19, Sorteaux, Nembes 18, Adonco, Nice 17, Montsolier 14, Sochaux, Toulon, Toulouse 15, Connes 14, Lille 13, Recino Club, Metz 12, Stropbourg, E, Lavol 7, Lens 6, St. Etierne 4 WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION WEST GREMAN FIRST DIVISION Marker Levertoem 1, Sovern Munich 1, FC FC Rejestsjuhern 4, Stattporter Kickers 8
Emergent Frenklurt 1, 1, FC Nurembers 9
VIB Stattbort 6, 1, FC Cotome 8
- Street Uardington 1, Kortsruhe SC 8
- Wil, Sethum 2, SV Woldhol Marahalim 2, He Hamburs SV 1, FC S1, Pauli 1, He - Barristia Mosschenslockoch 2 Honover 76 8
SV Monthers 3, 48
- Service 1, FC S1, Pauli 1, He - Sarristia Mosschenslockoch 2 Honover 76 8

SV Homburg 1 St Poul) 1 -SC Korterste & Boyer Uerdineen 1
- Patets Bester Uerdineen 9, Boyern Aunich
- Patets Bester Uerdineen 9, Boyern Aunich
- Avilla Statisticht 2, FC Colonne 7, Boyern
- Monachtelentineen 7, Boyer Levertusen 7,
- SC Korterste 1, Weder Bremen 6, SV Woldhoft

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

Chicago 881 200 680 895 9-3 9 1
Clavaided 881 910 810 800 1-4 14 2
Reats, Jones (6), Thigpen (8), Polic (10),
Potterson (12) and Fisks (Nichols, Genden (7),
Jones (11) and Allonson, W— Jones, 3-3. L—
Potterson, 0-1. NR—Chicago, Williams (7).
Milwotting 100 822 800—6 10 1
Petrott 200 805 10 1 Patterson, G-L, NR—Chicoso, Williams (7).
Milwouldes

106 822 886—5 10 1
Detroit

108 802 805—6 4 8
Wegman and O'Brien; Tandra, Heinkel (5),
Hutsmann (6), Normandez (9) and Nokes, W—
Wegman, 1-1). L—Tandan, 14-9, HR—Milwouldes, Schroeder (4).

Texas

105 808 801—6 7 2
Toroste 281 801—9 10 8
May, Heifmon (4), McMurtry (6), Vande
Berts (8), Guante (9) and Sundbers; Stieb,
Chyutti (2), Word (7), Henkel (9) and White,
W—Henke, 3-3; L—Vande Berts, 1-2, NR—
Texas, Sundbers (2), Torosto, Bell (19),

Texas (7), Corsi (9) and Stalabach, W—John, Network (2), Torosto, Bell (19),

W—Henke, 3-3; L—Vande Berts, 1-2, NR—
Texas, Sundbers (2), Torosto, Bell (19),

Texas (7), Corsi (9) and Stalabach, W—John, Network (2), Torosto, Bell (19),

Texas (7), Corsi (9) and Stalabach, W—John, Network (2), Torosto, Bell (19),

Texas. Sundberg (2). Toronto. Bell (19).

peri (3); ses City of 802 995—3 16 3 sesota 182 016 16x—6 8 8 smalster, Mantoomery (6), Gloadou (7) Ower, Quirk (7); Auderson, Alterton (6), urdon (8) and Harper, W—Anderson, 13-8.

TENNIS

U.S. Open Results

Second Round Anders Jarryd (15), Sweden, def. Richey Raneberg, U.S., 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; Tim Wilkison, U.S., def. Claudia Mazzaut I, Switzerland, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2, 6-2; Andre Asassi (4), U.S., def. Rick Leach, U.S., 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; tvon Lendi III Czechoslovakia, def. Juy Berger, U.S., 6-2, 6-4,

4-1. Jorge Lozono, Mexico, def. Robert Seguso U.S.,7-5,6-0,2-4,6-7 (S-7),6-4: Guillermo Perez no. def. John Ross, U.S., 6 4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-7 (2-7), 6-3; Michael Chang, U.S.,

Third Round

John France, 4.3, Australia, dei, Henri Leconte
(10), France, 6.3, 6.4, 6.3; Dorren Cahili, Australia, def, Marcalo Ingaramo, Arsentina, defouit; Mortis Lourendoux, Canada, def, Jomie Yzoga, Peru, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5; Mats Wilander (2), Swedon, def, Milasel Permiors. Sweden, 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Emilio Sanchez, Soain, def, Milaselay Mecir
(3), Czechoslovakto, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-1; Aaron Krickstein, U.S., def, Andres Gomez (14), Ecuador, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 5-4; Stelan Edberts (3),

Steffi Grof (1), West Germany, der, Namolie Herreman, France, 64, 61; Heltens Sukova (7), Czecheslovakio, def, Amy Frazier, U.S.-7-5, 7-5; Kaferina Mateeva (14), Bulgaria, def. Sandra Wasserman, Belgium, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1; Borbora Potter (12), U.S., def, Betsy Nogelsen, U.S., 7-5, 6-3, Judith Wiesner, Austria, det. Lori McNeil (9), U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 6-4; Chris Everi (3), U.S.,

len, del. Johan Cartsson, Sweden, 6-0, 7-5.

6-2: Mark Woodforde, Australia, def. Diego Nargiso, Italy, 6-), 5-7, 6-3, 6-0.

Third Round Steffi Graf (1), West Germany, def. Natholie

det. Allcheile Torras, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Potity Fendick, U.S., det. Sylvig Hanlika (15), West Germany. 6-7 (4-7), 6-3, 7-5; Manuela Molerna (6), Bulgaria, dat. Isabel Cueto, West Germany. 6-

TRANSITION

BASE BALL
American Largue
NEW YORK—Recolled Hipolito Pana an
Scott Nielsen, eitchers; Hol Merris, outfleke
er; Bab Geren, coricher, and Rondy Velarde
infielder, Activated Roberto Ketty, outfleken
hate been and an information of the second leaf from the 30-day disabled list.

National Largue
ATLANTA—Recalled Cluck Cory and Kevin Coffmon, bitchers, from Richmand of the
(rearmational Lengue, Purchased the contracts of Joe Boever and Ed Ohwine, bitchers,
from Richmand, Activated Albert Holl, outfleider, from the 31-day disabled flat.
CNICAGO—Recalled Albe Casel, bitcher,
to the December and Relando Roomes. and Doug Descente and Relando Roomes, outfletders, from lowe of the American Asso-ciation. Purchased the contracts of Alice Har-loey, pitcher, and Rick Wrone, catcher, from

lews.
CINCINNATI—Activoted Ron Robinson.
plicier, from the 21-day disabled list. Recolled Jack Armstrone and Keith Brown.
plichers: Terry McGritt, Caricher; Marry

prichers: Terry McGrit, Carcher; Marry Brown and Lenny Harris, Infletter, and Yon Snider, auffielder. PHILADELPHIA—Activated. Von Haves. Next baseman, from the 30-day disabled fish. SAN FRANCISCO—Recalled Traver Wil-SAN FRANCISCO—Recolled Trevor Wil-son, pitcher; Yony Perezchico, Infraider, and Chortile Hayes, autifielder, from Phoenbx of the Pocific Coast Leanue, Purchased the contract of Ron Dovis, pitcher, tram Phoenbx, Activat-ed Joe Price, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list and Phil (Gamer, Infielder, from the 21-day disabled list. Recolled Kirl Akmwaring, conther, from Clinton of the Midwest League. BASKETSALL.

National Basketball Association National Backethall Association
SAN ANTONIO—Signal Willie Anderson,
submit, to a serv-year contract.
UTAH—Sent Mai Turpin, center, to Zaragoze at the Italian Leogue in exchange for Jose ortiz, center.

FOOTBALL

Noticed Footbell Leasus

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Announced
that Bruce Smith, Buffate defensive end, has
been suspended for 35 days for a substance

been suspended for 30 ders for a substance obuse violation.

ATLANTA—ACLIVATED Rick Bryan, defensive end: Scott Case, cornerbook: John Rode, linebooks, and Rick Donnelly, purple, placed Tim Green, linebooks, and James Alüline, wide receiver, on intured reserve.

receiver.
Alasti--Placed Fred Banks, wide receiver, on intured reserve. Signed Chris Gaines. mebocker. MINNESOTA—Draffed Ryan Bethaa, wide

Released Lewis Colbert, punter, and Tom Strauthers, detensive end. CINCINNAT!—Announced that Rickey Dison, safety, has agreed to contract terms. GREEN BAY—Activated Phil Epps, wide

receiver.
INO IANAPOLIS—Signed Joe Cribbs. run-

receiver, in the fifth round of the supplemental droft. Activisted Dorrin Nelson, running back, and Gory Zimmerman, tackta. Walved Mark McDonald, such, Placed all all in Heisib, defensive tackie, on injured reserve. processive rocking, on nature treasure.

PHOERIX—Placed Tony Jeffery, ruoning back, and Andy Schillinger, wide receiver, on the two-man insolive itsi.

WASHINGTON—Activated Mike Scully, center, Placed Stan Humphries, auanterback, and the statements.

on the non-fedtball injury list. COLLEGE

AROCKPORT STATE—Named James De AROUNT WITH A PART AND A PROPERTY WITH A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY WITH A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY PROPERTY TO THE PROPERTY OF TH

NOTRE DAME—Named George Thomas golf coach.
NOTRE DAME (CALIFORNIA)—Named

Laurie Collowey soccer cock.
PURDUE—Named Dave Dewnine and Dan Moore, linebacker, has been declared aca-demically inclinible for the 1988 season, U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY-AD U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY—Ap-nounced that, Shoun May, sports information director, has been silven administrative du-ties of sports inchnicion, VALPARAISO—Named Desnis Compaton casistant feetball coach and Tony Gary port-time assistant baskefball coach. VIRGINIA—Named Crails Littlepage grad-

wite consistent booketboll cooch, WCSTERN MARYLAND—Named Lynn Habicht assistant warmen's valleyball cook and otheric department graduate assistant and Judy Mueller assistant otheric director. WILKES—Named Tom McGuire sports in-

Heraldate Eribune

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

180 000 003-4 7 8 170 000 100-3 18 ·2 Hammkoer, 7-7, NRS—Montreal, Galarropa 2 (26), Nucler (4).

Les Angeles 080 900 900—6 5 2 New York 982 920 900—8 10 0 Leary, Horton (7). Brennan (8) and Scioscia, Reyes (8); Porling and Carlert, W—Darling, 14-9, L—Leary, 15-9, NRS—New York, Eister 2 (9), Jelfries (2), Wilson (5).

Pittsburgh 080 900—9 4 0 Alfanta 080 900—9 1 4 0 Alfanta 080 900—1 4 0 Alfanta (8) and Prince; Glavine, Assentrocher (8) and Benedict, W—Assentrocher, 6-4. L—Gatt. 6-6.
Sen Diego 300 800 903—7 14 8 Peraza, Thurmond (4), Olson (9), Nieden-fuer (9) and Tettleton; Moore, Schooler (9), Wilkinson (9) and Bradley, W— Otson,)-0.1,— Schooler, 4-7, Sv-Niedenfuer (16), HR:

Cincinnati 208 849 808—6 18 2 Cincopo 206 118 108—6 15 3 Browning, Oibble (6), Murphy (8), Fronco L-Cormon, 9-10. Sv-- Davis (25). NR--Philo-

delphio, R.Jones (2). delania, R.Jones (2).
St. Lovis 001 800 911—2 7 0
Houston 008 800 000—0 3 1
Magrane and Pagnazzi; Scott, Andersen
(7), Agosto (9) and Travina Ashby (9), W—
Magrane, 3-8, L—Scott, 13-5. (9) and Reed; Pico, Mayer (5), Sanderson (6), Gossage (9) and Berryhill W-Browning, 14-

Saturday's Games AMERICAN LEAGUE 100 200 070-4 4 0 021 003 10x-7 14 0 Percent Russell, Vande Berg (6), Williams (8) and Petralii); Clancy, Costillo (5), Ward (7) and Whith, W.-Chatliko, 1-0, L.-Russell, 10-7, Syward (11), H.Rs.—Toronto, McGriff (32), Fernandez (5), Mullialis (12), Texas, Buechele (14), O'Brien (14). Socied Round

Socied Round

Patty Pendick, U.S., def. Nicole Jogerman,
Natherlands, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1; Eino Reinoch, South
Airlou, def. Mary Joe Fernandez (13), U.S., 7-5.

(16), O'Brien (14).

New York 801 300 000—4 8 1

Dekland 690 290 633—5 & 8

Guidry, Maharcic (6), Allen (8), Pana (0)
and Skinner: Welch, Plunk (4), Eckersley (7)
and Hoxey, W—Plunk, 4-2, L.—Moharcic, 2-7.

SN-Eckersley (37), HRs.—New York, Moltingiy (14), Ookland, Canseca (35).

200 909 130-7 9 0 092 909 901-3 6 1 Flier, Mirobello (4), Bosin (8) and O'R. Filer, Mirobello (4), Bosio (3) and O'Brien;
Seorcy, Power (1), Hennemon (6) and Nokes,
W—Mirobello, 2-2 L—Seorcy, 0-2 HRs—ARIwoukes, Leonord (10), Mayer (11),
Boltimore
Seofile 900 601 80x—1 4 0 ettleton; Langston and Brad-n, 11-10, L—Boutista, 6-12

100 864 106— 4 818 613 66x— 3 1.—Gleaton, 0-3. Sy— ush (14), Gladden (10). Konses City Minnesota 81: W—Portugal, 2-2, L—Giac 100 100 000 1 018 000 20x 2

Boston 100 100 000 Celifornia 018 000 20x W—Witt, 12-72, L—Lame, 6-6, HR—Bast Porrish, Chicago at Cleveland, spd., rain NATIONAL LEAGUE New York

Los Angeles 800 510 600—1 6 1 New York 258 500 500—2 8 8 Tudor, Peno (7) and Scioccio; Gooden, My-ers (9) and Lyuns W—Gooden, 16-6. L—Tudor, ers (9) and Lyans W— 8-7. Sv—Myers (21). Cincinnati Cincinnati 830 902 108—6 11 1 Chicago 108 108 108 20 108 11 1 1 Chicago 108 108 108 108 208 4 8 0 Armsirous, Morphy (7), Williams (3), Fronce (8) and Reed; Modduc, Capel (6), Holl (8) and Berryhill, J.Dovis (9), W.—Armstrons, 3-6. L.—Maddux, 16-7. Sv.— Franco (31), HR.—Chalenati, Esasky (13). St.Dosis 808 900 186—1 4 0 Heeston 162 600 512—10 33 8 McWilliams. Costello (2), Hill (3), Quisseberry (6). Data-1

Heteston 162 609 012---16 13 0
McWilliams, Costello (2), Hill (3), Quisenberry (6), Peters (61 and Pena, Lake (61;
Rvan, Meads (3), Meyer (7) and Trevina WRyan, 16-11, L—McWilliams, 46, HR—Hoos-

Note: 19-12 Land 19-12 Report 1 urrett (3), Heskath (9), McGoffleon (12) and https://doi.org/10.1001/1 uels (13) and Melvin, Ma Summersia. W— McGaffism, 6-0. L.—Sa. 9-2. HRS— Mastreet, Santoventa 2 (7) 309 Diam nie 2 (7). Son Diego 618 862 902 5
Philodelphia 619 662 902 5
W-Whitson, W 13-6, L-K,Gross, 11-12

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division							
	W	L	Pct.	GB			
Detroit	75	60	554 -				
Boston	74	61	548	1			
New York	70	63	.526	•			
Milwaukee	72	67		5			
Toronto.	65	42		7%			
Cleveland	65	69		91/2			
Beltimore	2	27		7% 7%			
West I			-331 2	712			
	W	็น	Pct.				
Cakland	85	5)	.625 -				
Minnesots .	76	3) 57					
Konsos City	7			BV2			
Colifornia	7	4		31/2			
Texas			.515 1				
Chicago	40		.448 2				
Seattle	58	76	A\$ 2				
NATIONAL	- 55	<u> 9</u>	,494 3	D			
Eest S							
E-edit T	W W	-					
New York		L	Pct.				
Pittsbursh	80 7)	54		_			
Montreal	11	43		7			
Chicago	44	45 67		1			
St. Louis	- 63			314			
Philiodelphia	54	72 86		7V 2			
	>< Divisio		A03 2				
	W	_					
Los Angeles	77	27 27		GB.			
Houston	72						
Cincinnati	70			5%			
Son Francisco	76	<u>#</u>		<u> </u>			
Son Diego	. #	87		792			
Adamin	. a.	o/	.500 T	ð			

Surging Brewers Down the Slumping Tigers Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher

DETROIT - Jeffrey Leonard 7-2 lead. hit a two-run homer, Joey Meyer had a three-run shot and an RBI ers a 7-3 victory over the slumping

Milwankee built a 2-0 lead by the

SATURDAY BASEBALL time Steve Searcy, a rookie, had thrown his third pitch. The Tigers had lost 10 of their

last 12 games and the Brewers had won seven of eight, including five against the Tigers. Paul Molitor hit Scarcy's second pitch of the game for a single and Leonard smacked the next delivery for his seventh American League

homer and ninth overall this season. Meyer added an RBI single to chase Searcy. Ted Power, making his first appearance for Detroit after being acquired from Kansas City on Thursday, pitched seven innings,

allowing three runs on five hits. Mirabella came on in the fourth inning to retire Lon Whitaker, looking at a third strike with two out the bases loaded and the Brewers bolding a 3-2 lead. He did not allow a hit over 31/3 innings. The Brewers scored in the sev-

litor's single.

In the eighth, Deer singled off reliever Mike Hermeman and stole

enth when Jim Gantner singled, advanced to second on a groundout by Dale Sveum and scored on Mo-

11th home run to give the Brewers a

Detroit scored twice in the third on Whitaker's two-run double that single, and Paul Mirabella sparkled in long relief here Saturday night to give the surging Milwaukee Brew-Athletics 5, Yankees 4: In Oakland, California, Jose Canseco hit his major league-leading 35th

bomer and Carney Lansford ripped a pair of doubles to rally the A's. Twins 8, Royals 6: In Minneapolis, Jim Dwyer's two-run, pinch-bit single capped a six-run seventh inuing that paced Minnesota. Three Kansas City pitchers failed to get an out in the seventh as the Twins

sent 11 batters to the plate. Blue Jays 7, Rangers 4: In To-ronto, Rance Mulliniks's three-run homer broke a sixth-inning tie and reliever Tony Castillo earned his

first major-league victory.

Mariners 1, Orioles 0: In Scattle, Mark Langston fired a three-hitter and Mickey Brantley doubled in the only run in the sixth. Langston walked four and struck out eight in pitching his sixth complete game and first shutout of the season.

Angels 2, Red Sox 1: In Anaheim, California, Wally Joyner singled home the go-ahead run with two out in the eighth to lift California. The victory prevented Boston from moving into a first-place tie with Detroit in the American League East. Mets 2, Dodgers 1: In the Na-

tional League, in New York, Dwight Gooden got help from Randy Myers on a six-hitter as he defeated Los Angeles for the third time this season. Gooden gave up second and Greg Brock was inten-tionally walked. Meyer then hit his five in eight innings.



After being called out on strikes Saturday, San Diego's Tony Gwynn letting umpire Mark Hirschbeck know that he didn't agree.

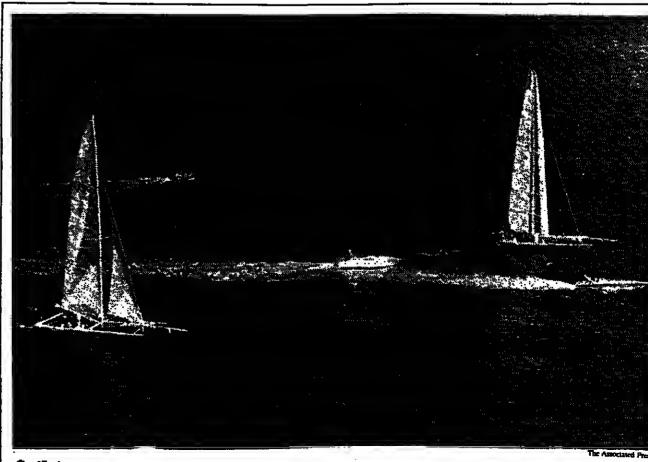
Paul O'Neill had two doubles and a St. Louis. triple as Cincinnati won its fourth

Padres 5, Phillies 2: In Philadelohia. Keith Moreland went threefor-four and broke a tie with a tworun single in the sixth as San Diego won for the 12th time in 16 games.

Reds 6, Cubs 4: In Chicago, Nick over seven innings and Kevin Bass Esasky hit a three-run homer and drove in two runs to lead the rout of

Ryan walked two and struck out eight to boost his league-leading strikeout total to 204.

Expos 6, Giants 4: In Montreal, Nelson Santovenia's second homer of the game, a two-run blast with Astros 10, Cardinals 1: In Hous- two out in the 13th, lifted the Exton. Nolan Ryan scattered four hits pos.



Sail Away

The two Stars & Stripes catamarans practicing for this week's America's Cup race against New Zealand in waters off San Diego. Dennis Conner, the skipper of Stars &

Stripes, will sail the 60-foot hard-sail catamaran at right in a challenge by Michael Fay of New Zealand, who will be sailing a 132-foot monohull. The race begins Wednesday.

Kenneth Branagh: Best Is Yet to Do

Y ONDON - Tonight at the Phoenix Theatre, Kenneth Branagh opens in the first preview of the Renaissance Theatre Company's production of "Hamlet." It is a big night because Branagh is the hottest stage actor around, the latest to be dubbed the new Olivier, and because the Renaissance, which Branagh cofounded in April 1979, has proved an exceptionally bright and attractive young company, playing with a buoyant enthusiasm that hasn't been seen since the National Theatre opened under Laurence Olivier some

Branagh, stocky in build but rapid in reflex, is too politic and farsighted to fall for his own publicity. Aged 27, he refers to

MARY BLUME

himself reasonably enough as an emerging actor and be already looks forward to doing another "Hamlet" because, he says, he has learned so much from doing this one. He first played Hamlet at 20 while a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. "It was wonderful to play it; it is one of the parts you can reasonably have a go at at that age," be said in his dressing room at

"The play obviously speaks differently to me now and will do a year from oow and 15 years from now, It's a wonderfully ac-

commodating part. "When I was a student, the relation of Hamlet to the dead father was supremely important, possibly because the actress who played my mother was a very good actress indeed but was my age. lo this production, the relation to the mother is far more important, in a way it's what the

The director of "Hamlet" is Derek Jacobi, whose "Hamlet" in 1979 was the first Branagh ever saw. One of the Renaissance's policies has been to invite wellknown actors to have a first crack at directing. In addition to Jacobi's "Hamlet," the current London season consists of Geral-dine McEwan's production of "As You Like It," in which Branagh plays the clown Touchstone ("It's the part I found hardest to learn; God, be says some unfunny things"), and Dame Judi Dench's "Much Ado About Nothing," in which Branagh is

a bounding and touching Benedick. Ioviting leading actors to direct has inevitably been described as letting the lunatics take over the asylum. The point, says Branagh, is oot to have a company designed for actor-directors, but 10 redress a balance in which directors have been all-important.

"It's just to say why shouldo't Judi Dench direct 'Much Ado'," he says, "and it needn't mean that she wants to be a direcfor for the rest of her life, but she may have

MOVING

PERSONAL MESSAGES

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something worthwhile and particular to say about the play. I wanted to make less unusual the prospect of other people doing

the same thing."

Branagh has both written and directed. and when the London season ends in October he will direct for the first time a film of Shakespeare's "Henry V." in which he will also star. That will he the full hubristic number," he says.

Shooting will start a week after St. Crispin's Day and in view of Laurence Olivier's unforgettable 1944 film of the play, the description of Branagh as the new Olivier will naturally come up again.

"It's come on a bit but I'm sure it will go, it's a flattering comparison that bears no relation to fact. I think it says more about the shadow that that genius casts on the profession in this century - anyone who emerges who is doing the classics inevitably is treading the same ground.

"In terms of careers there's no comparison, in terms of what we are - he was a fantastic-looking matinee idol, I'm not that sort of creature at all. I couldn't he in any kind of competition with him."
Olivier's "Henry V" was a thrilling patri-

otic spectacle for war-weary Britain, Branagh thinks the time is ripe for another view.
"I believe that it could be a truly popular film, that the audience that wants to see 'Rambo III' could also be stimulated by 'Henry V.' oot just because it's a splendid narrative that some people think is a sort of Boys' Own, but because it's a very thought-provoking piece which says a great deal in a complicated and ambiguous way, it into an antiwar tract, I think that within the framework of a great tale it can speak

to a lot of people."

Olivier was 37 when he made the film. Henry V was Branagh's age - 27 - at Agincourt. "There are lots of references to the journey toward maturity that he goes through in the play." Branagh says. "That's one of the things that his film was less concerned with and that we can afford to be more concerned with. It's something we will see writ large on rather young fea-

"Henry V" will include all the men in the Renaissance troupe (there are fewer wom-en's roles), plus Dench, McEwan and Jacobi. Branagh, who has a big reach but also a very solid grasp, reasons that one way to keep the Renaissance company together after the first flush of enthusiasm is to offer its members a variety of projects.

"If we can go into films and television," he says, "it strikes a balance between asking people to he on the road for nine mooths and it offers a financial carrot and the interest of doing something on the

Branagh has acted in two feature films



"I feel that readiness is all," he says.

and a lot of television; he admits that sometimes be feels hampered by his attachment to the Renaissance. "Sometimes yes, but it's a small price to pay. It's sometimes sad to hear that some extraordinary film with lots of money and exciting locations has gone because one wasn't available, but mind you. I think that as soon as you do become available they ask someone else." He was born in Northern Ireland and left there in 1970. One of the Renaissance's modern productions was "Public Enemy." a political melodrama which he wrote and

starred in, playing a jobless Belfast boy who is obsessed by James Cagney (whom Branagh resembles) and who wins a talent contest with his Cagney impersonation.

"During the course of the play the Cagney screen gangster persons takes him over," he says, "or he allows it to take him over as a way of dealing with the gangster world he lives in — Belfast."

Branagh's years in Northern Ireland remain important. "I wanted to write something about it and I wanted to go back." The Renaissance played there in June. "It was lovely to go back and play because as you can imagine that province gets less choice in terms of theatrical fare. They did the full local boy makes good," he adds. "They assign their mini national heroes very quickly in all fields."

winning performance in "Another Coun-" In 1984 he was a much-praised "Henry V" in a Royal Shakespeare Com-"Love's Labours Lost."

INTERNATIONAL

Working intensively in London's fringe theater, he developed the concept for the Renaissance with the actor David Parlitt, who deals with administration while Branagh is artistic director. The company has received oo government grants, started off on Branagh's television earnings, and survives now on ticket sales (the advance for the London season was a healthy £250,000 or about \$425,000) and on help from its private and corporate friends.

Branagh is working on a three-year repertory of classical and contemporary works for the Renaissance, which is a touring company, and while he has no illusions that the company will last forever, he is determined that it will endure for its useful life. For his own career, the whole range of classical roles stretches randomly ahead.

"I'm superstitious about those parts," he says. I think they're either on your dance card or not, and I never assume they are. I didn't assume 'Hamlet' was." He would like to play Macbeth as "an unsuspecting type, a young, open-faced, fair person — you know he's always cast as dark," and

also Iago.
"I'd love — if I'm still alive and kicking and people will let me do it — to play King Lear," be says. "Especially since there will be a lot of information in the old tank by then. And it would be lovely to do another

Branagh says his career has not been quite as golden as people think. "Twe been very lucky," he says, "but I've had the normal clutch of bad reviews and people saying I couldn't act. Thank God, people have short memories about things like that I have disappointments but no com-plaints." His defenses are pretty good. "I feel that readiness is all. You get a sort of arrogance, a balance, to do your work as well as possible. I can't say I have it all the time, but there's enough of a small store of it to help me deal with the odd play."

The Branagh boom has been sufficient to bring 17 British book publishers to bid at an auction for his autobiography. He has used the £50,000 advance to get offices for the Renaissance and now he must face the book. "Of all the things I'm doing this year, the book terrifies me the most," he says.

Branagh is too clever to fall for writing a straight autobiography at 27, although he says he will have to include some autobiograpby because he doesn't have much else to awards, including the Bancroft Gold Medal, Branagh went straight to an awardwinning performance in "Academy of a work in processes."

It will use the book to tell the story of the Renaissance: "It's oot going to be my life in art or anything, but the story of a work in processes." write about. He will use the book to tell the

"I've got the title, actually," he says, brightening, "I Will Tell You The Beginning.' It's from 'As You Like it,' where Le pany season, also playing Laertes in "Hamlet" and the King of Navarre in "Love's Labours Lost."

Beau says, 'I will tell you the beginning, and, if it please your ladyships, you may see the end; for the best is yet to do."

LANGUAGE

A Feeding Frenzy on Lip Reading

By William Safire WASHINGTON — "Congress will push me to raise taxes," George Bush told the whooping Republican delegates at the party's convention in New Orleans, "and

I'll say no, and they'll push, and I'll say no, and they'll push again, and I'll say to them, 'Read my lips: no new taxes." This dramatic use in a formal

acceptance speech sealed the phrasal intensifier read my tips into the language. It has reached the level of a similar phrase, make my day, a line that was originally delivered by the actor Clint Eastwood playing "Dirty Harry" and immor-talized by President Reagan to emphasize his own opposition to the same congressional trge: "I have only one thing to say to the tax increasers — go ahead and make my day."

Read my tips is rooted in rock music. In 1978, the actor-singer Tim Curry gave that name to an album of songs written by others (though it did oot include a song

with that title by Joe Greene).
Reached in Washington, where he is appearing in "Me and My Girl," Curry recalled that he got the phrase from an Italian-American recording engineer: "I would say to him, We got it that time," and he would say, 'Read my lips — we didn't.' That phrase arrested me, and I thought it would make an arresting album title. Be a good name for Mick Jagger's autobiography, come to think of it." And what is Curry's definition of read my lips? "Listen and listen very hard, because I want you to hear

what I've got to say." Several songwriters in the 1980s came up with other songs with the same title, the best known of which was a Grammy comince written by Sam Lorber and Madeline Stone, recorded by Melba Moore.

Sports figures snapped up the stern intensifier. The phrase appeared as a nickname suggesting emphasis in orders by a football coach — Mike (Read My Lips) Ditks of the Chicago Bears - and as the name of a thoroughbred race horse. The heavyweight boxer Mi-chael Spinks, before being knocked out by champion Mike Tyson, predicted he would retire after the fight, whatever the ootcome: "I'll say, 'Read my lips. I quit Bye-bye. Forever, In other words, see ya. In 1987, Senator Albert Gore

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lukewarm support of the Midgetman missile, the Pentagon official did not oppose study of that particular weapon but gave the impres-sion he preferred a mobile missile instead. "You're saying, 'Read my lips, cut the money' for the Mid-getman," said Senator Gore. "Your

message is clear." That imputed a meaning to the phrase of whispering, or using body English to coovey meanings other than what is spoken; that is not precisely what the rock lyricists had in their minds. On the contrary, the trope most often conjured is that of a teacher who is speaking to a deaf pupil and mouthing the words so that the person who cannot hear can understand.

In the magazine Automotive Marketing Rosemarie Kitchin sug-gested in 1987 that the action described by the phrase has a double purpose: "Read my lips! Has anyone ever said that to you? If so, you were the object of an intense attempt at persuasion. Your conversaconal partner wanted to emphasize a point or belief. And he or she wanted to be sure that you looked and listened both, for a dual sensory

IN a piranha-like feeding frenwrote Don Kowet in The Washington Times, "yesterday television news tossed away any pretense of fairness." This was the first shot in the counterattack against questioners of J. Danforth Quayle III at the Republican Na-tional Convention in New Orleans, from the newspaper that had been first to suggest the Indiana senator was being seriously discussed by the Bush staff.

Feeding frenzy is now the attack phrase of choice to describe an exolosion of media interest. The earliest citation in this sense that comes to hand is an Associated Press story on March 9, 1977, reporting a speech by Gerald L. Warren, a former Nixon press secretary who was editor of The San Diego Union. He called for an end to the "jugular journalism" that caused some writers to act like "sharks in a feeding frenzy.

Felix G. Rohatyn, the farseeing financier, picked up that image in 1979 to warn "there's a feeding frenzy of sharks and the philosophy that tomorrow will take care of itself." When this metaphor was was questioning Undersecretary of seized upon in Wall Street, the ven-

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Defense Fred C. Ikle about his ture capitalist Thomas P. Murphy wrote in Forbes in 1983: "A feeding frenzy, in case you are not a fisherman, occurs when bait is thrown to a school of hungry fish. They go wild, slashing at the bait, each other and anything else with the temerity to move."

In case you are a fisherman, you would know from Theo W. Brown's 1973 book about sharks that these blood-lusty creatures "switch off their sense of smell in a feeding frenzy." That term was used in a July 1962 article in Scientific American magazine by Professor Perry W. Gilbert of Cornell University: "As the blood and body juices of the martin flow from the wound, the other sharks in the pack becomes more and more agitated and move in rapidly for their share of the meal. Frequently three or four sharks will attack the marlin simultaneously. A wild scene sometimes called a feed-

ing frenzy now ensues."

Reached for his source at his home in Ithaca, New York, (some would call this hunt for the earliest citation "coinage frenzy"), Gilbert passed me along to Richard Ellis the shark expert, who promptly cited a 1958 book, "Shark Attack" by V.M. Coppleson. That Austratian author discusses "slow feeding" as "distinct from 'collective beha ior' or 'frenzied feeding,' seen under somewhat rare conditions. In this case sharks compete with others for possession of the prey and attenda everything within range."

For current usage in swift currents, you would turn to Todd Woodward, an editor at Field & Stream, who says the term is nolonger limited to shark fishermen and "Jaws" audiences: "It's when open-water predator fish, like striped bass, chase a group of bar-fish into shallow water and start devouring them. It's pretty exciting to watch."

And so it is, and not just for anglers. In the terminology of sud-denly-seen scandal, a firestorm is a neutral term for an explosion of eoverage and concern; a flap, from Royal Air Force World War I.usage meaning "air raid," is a dis-missal of the excitement; a brouleha, perhaps from the Hebrey-barukh habba, "blessed is he who enters," is much ooisy ado often about oothing, and a feeding fronty is a derogation of those who treat the newly entered as less than

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